

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOULGER, Attorney at Law, No. 3, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. E. W. H. RIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1882. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

BOGGS & BUHL.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Monday, January 4, we begin the sale of 1897 wash goods—a collection that merits every woman's attention—one that far surpasses in beauty and goodness any former year's offering—each of the different lines has been made a forcible example of the store's determination to win with large assortments, choice goods and less prices.

ANDERSON'S MADRAS GINGHAMS AND NOVELTIES

—the superb fine goods made by the celebrated D. J. Anderson mills, Glasgow, Scotland—believe this store can show you more and choicer Anderson's gingham than you'll see anywhere—prices 35 and 40¢.

IRISH DIMITIES.

—an exquisite collection—our own importations—20¢ and 25¢. Best American Dimities, 10¢ and 12½¢.

Bautiful New Organdies

—fine, sheer and dainty—such examples of fine art printing as will surprise even the most lavish expectation—25¢ and 35¢.

Raye Stripe Organdies 35¢. All the choice new white goods are here—almost endless assortment—5¢ to \$1.25.

Finest French Challis, 25¢, 30¢, 35¢—silk stripe challis 50¢, 60¢.

Write for samples and take the real facts—goods and prices—as evidence whether it will pay you to buy new wash goods here.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2 cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friend, and made \$13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon is something the housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2 cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, Jeannette S.

A Chance to make Money.

I have made \$1,640 clear money in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman inexperienced in business. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all; people come or send for the washer, and every washer that goes out sells two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to this business now and I am sure I can clear \$5,000 a year. My sister and brother have started business and are doing splendid. You can get complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., and if you don't make lots of money it's your own fault.

Mrs. W. H.

Now is the time to subscribe.

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Herbert Reports Result of His Investigation.

COMPANIES WANT RID OF PLANTS.

Carnegie Offer to Sell Out at Cost and Bethlehem People Below Cost—Manufacturers Making Too Much Profit. Don't Favor a Government Plant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Herbert has transmitted to congress his reply to a provision in the last naval appropriation bill directing him to examine into the actual cost of armor plate and report to congress before Jan. 1, 1897, and to make no contract for armor plate for the vessels authorized by that act until after the report was made to congress. This provision of the bill grew out of a heated debate in the house and senate, in which the main contention was that the government was paying too much for armor plates. The report is a very important and in many respects a sensational document.

The present cost of armor is \$583 per ton. Mr. Herbert's conclusion is that the cost of material and labor is \$198.70 and allowing for the cost of maintaining the plant and the nickel now furnished by the government and 50 per cent profit to the companies the net cost to the government would be in round numbers \$400 per ton. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have both expressed a desire to sell out their plants to the government, the former at cost and the latter below cost.

The secretary opposes the government having its own plant, but thinks the companies are making too much. They should have, he thinks, a fair profit.

For a time both firms refused to give information, but finally did so. The Bethlehem company accused the government of unfairness in giving contracts to the Carnegies, after assuring them that they would get the work. Secretary Herbert questions the figures of the cost of the plants, the Bethlehem estimating their plant at \$4,000,000 and the Carnegies at \$3,000,000.

The Bethlehem company estimates the cost of armor plate as follows:

Estimated cost of labor and material, \$250.
Interest on cost of plant, \$78.29.
Maintenance and depreciation \$132.72.
Working capital, \$35.55.
Total, \$496.56.

The Carnegie company's estimate was as follows, exclusive of shop cost:

Interest on plant per ton of armor, \$81.53.
Maintenance of plant per ton of armor, \$67.94.
Loss by abandonment of plant when navy shall have been completed per ton of armor, \$75.49.
Total, \$324.96.

To this the Carnegie company also adds \$25 per ton for working capital. Secretary Herbert speaks of the armor furnished by the companies to Russia at \$249 per ton, and later at \$250 per ton and concludes from a comparison of prices that there is at least a "friendly understanding or agreement among the powerful armor manufacturers of the world to maintain prices at or about the same level."

In summing up the secretary asks what will be a price sufficient to justify manufacturers in maintaining armor plants. "These two contractors have already been repaid the cost of their plants, together with fair profits. The government is under no obligation to pay them more than the cost of their original investment, but should pay them enough to maintain the plants." It has been determined, he says, that the cost of labor and material in a ton of double-forged nickel-steel Harvey armor, including allowances for losses in manufacture, is \$198.78. This comprises every element in cost save maintenance of plant.

He allows 10 per cent for this and says it is enough and more. He estimates that the cost of the plants of the two companies to be \$1,500,000, and an allowance of \$150,000 per annum would be sufficient for maintaining the plants. Supposing that 2,500 tons of armor is manufactured yearly, it gives an allowance of \$60 per ton, making, in round numbers, the cost of armor plate \$250 per ton. If 3,000 tons were manufactured, the price could be ascertained by adding \$50 to the original cost per ton \$198, or \$248. He concludes that \$250 may be taken as the cost of a ton of armor when the companies have fair orders for work.

This estimate is almost the exact figure which the Bethlehem company bid for furnishing armor to the Russian government, which was \$249 per ton. The cost of transportation and insurance was \$4 per ton, the nickel furnished \$20 per ton, leaving the net cost \$225 per ton, which the secretary says, if \$225 per ton can barely make armor at the cost of \$250 per ton, a loss of \$25 per ton, or \$5,000,000, the 1,400 tons furnished. He points out that the last contract which this company made with Russia, the price was \$570.20 per ton for 1,135 tons, and says that the profits must have been very large. The secretary says that it is essential that these or other armor plants be kept in operation.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have erected plants costing at least \$1,000,000, but this was done upon the faith of immediate contracts guaranteeing them large profits. If congress shall decide, as the report recommends, that no such profits shall be allowed in the future, it is probable that other business corporations will venture upon the establishment of plants, although it has been shown by testimony that plants can be erected at a much reduced cost. Should the present armor contractors refuse to make contracts at the figure decided upon by congress, it is not probable that others would undertake the work.

Mr. Herbert says it is not desirable that the government should manufacture armor, and for these reasons, very liberal profits should be offered to the present contractors to induce them to con-

tinue their plants in operation, and he recommends, as a fair profit 50 per cent on the cost of manufacture which would be \$375 per ton. The secretary further advises that the contractors hereafter furnish the nickel which now costs the government about \$20 per ton, making the cost \$395 per ton, or in round numbers \$400. This figure, he believes a fair and equitable price to pay for the armor for the Wisconsin, Alabama and Illinois, the three new battleships last authorized.

The government is now paying \$563 per ton for armor and with the nickel added \$583. At the prices suggested by Mr. Herbert \$500,000 would be saved on each battleship.

Unless the present law is changed, the secretary could not obtain armor for the battleships already under contract, if the companies refuse to bid within the limit congress might fix. To eliminate this difficulty, Mr. Herbert recommends that upon fixing a price for armor, congress also authorize the secretary to erect or buy or lease an armor plant or a gun plant, if necessary. If this is done better results, he believes, could be obtained.

RESTRICTING DEATH PENALTY.

A Measure Passed by the Senate—New Cuban Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate has passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent state laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect and prescribe death for 60 offenses of various character. The bill passed reduces these offenses to five, viz: Treason, rape, murder and two offenses applicable to the army and navy.

In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis of New York, and is amended but slightly by the senate it is likely to go to the president when the minor disagreements are arranged in conference.

During the day Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly, at Havana, to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguilly's immediate release. Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission.

AGREED ON WOOL BILL.

The Committee's Plan for the New Tariff Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—After being in session a number of hours the committee of the wool men agreed upon the form of a bill to be presented to the ways and means committee. Its features are embraced in the memorial of the farmers' national congress adopted at its session at Indianapolis last November and later agreed on in this city in December last. In brief it asks congress to impose on Merino wool and wools of the mutton breeds of sheep unwashed, 12 cents a pound; on other wools, 8 cents a pound; double duty on all if washed, and treble if scoured.

It provides that Australian and similar wools of light shrinkage in scouring, as shown in native condition, shall be deemed washed; that wool in any other than ordinary condition of whole fleeces shall be subjected to double duty and defines what shall be deemed scoured wool.

One feature of importance was added to the bill, viz: Asking the imposition of 1 cent a year additional duty on the merino and mutton unwashed wool until the duty reaches 15 cents per pound.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

Wide Range of Industries Represented Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The agricultural schedule of the tariff law when considered by the ways and means committee inspired statements from the representatives of a wide range of industries. There was a conflict between Mexican cutlermen and Congressman Curtis of Kansas over the effect on cattle and beef production in this country of the Wilson rates.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania and Virginia granges asked for bounties on agricultural products. The Massachusetts fishermen and fish dealers and the salt importers and New York producers had interesting tilts. The southern rice growers argued the necessity of higher protection and similar arguments were presented by California fruitgrowers, Philadelphia seed men and macaroni makers, while importers of Bermuda potatoes and onions wanted concessions.

A VOTE THIS AFTERNOON.

The Load Bill Debated at Length in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling by taking up the Load bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the message under a special order which will bring the bill to a vote this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Load of California, the author of the bill, is its champion on the floor, and Mr. Quigg of New York, has charge of the opposition. Those who took part in the debate were Messrs. Kyle (Dem., Miss.), Burton (Rep., O.), Brownell (Rep., O.), and Ogden (Dem., La.), in favor of the bill and Messrs. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.), Johnson (Rep., Cal.), and Cummings (Dem., N. Y.), against it.

To Limit Height of Buildings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A bill is about to be introduced in the state legislature, limiting the height of buildings to 175 feet. It will have the endorsement of the city authorities of New York and will probably be passed.

PENROSE THE CHOICE.

Joint Republican Senatorial Caucus in Harrisburg.

QUAY'S MAN VICTOR, 133 TO 75.

Besides the 75 to Wanamaker, Scattering Votes Went to Cameron, Robinson and Rice—Those Absent and Not Voting 4. Details of the Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Republican joint caucus, at 9:40 last night, nominated Penrose for United States senator to succeed Cameron on the first ballot. The vote was: Penrose 133, Wanamaker 75, Cameron 1, Congressman J. B. Robinson 1, Judge Charles E. Rice 1. Absent, or not voting, 4.

The place has been conceded to Philadelphia from the start, and the fight was thus narrowed down to Wanamaker



BOIES PENROSE.

and Penrose. The latter received the support of Senator Quay, and his speech is a great victory for that leader. Mr. Wanamaker was backed by the faction in which David Martin is the leader, assisted by strong organizations of business men in nearly every county. Much bitterness was exhibited on both sides.

Senator John C. Grady, who afterwards cast the single vote received by Mr. Cameron was the caucus chairman. While the caucus was deciding the senatorship Senator Quay remained at the Penrose headquarters in a hotel near the capitol awaiting the news of his victory, and Mr. Wanamaker was surrounded by a large gathering of Philadelphia business men at a rival hotel.

Even while the deathknell of his senatorial aspirations was being sounded, Mr. Wanamaker was planning to continue the fight against Senator Quay in the state. At a big mass meeting of his supporters, Mr. Wanamaker made a speech, in which he declared his intention of carrying the fight against Senator Quay into every county, and to contest with him the right to name the party candidates for state treasurer and auditor general. Senator Quay's term expires in March, 1899, and, according to Mr. Wanamaker's friends, the business men will continue their organization with the object of defeating Mr. Quay should he be a candidate for reelection. The legislature will ratify the caucus selection of Mr. Penrose on Jan. 19.

BLISS FOR THE CABINET.

Whiteclaw Reid to Be Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—President-elect McKinley and Marcus A. Hanna have at last got down to the serious work of constructing a cabinet for the new administration.

There seems to be no possible doubt but that Cornelius N. Bliss of New York has been offered and accepted the



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

the secretaryship of the United States navy under the new administration.

It is the first definite step toward the construction of the cabinet, which will probably be followed by a definite understanding with Senator Allison, whom Major McKinley will meet in Canton this afternoon.

Mr. Bliss was here Monday. With the appointment of Mr. Bliss goes the assurance that Mr. Whiteclaw Reid of New York will be the next minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James.

CRANE IS STILL GAME.

Though Nearly Drowned, He Will Again Sail For Cuba.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—In response to a telegram from the Atlanta Journal, Stephen Crane telegraphs that paper from Jacksonville, as follows: "Seven of the Commodore's men are unaccounted for. The ship was probably not scuttled. I will stay in Jacksonville until another expedition starts for Cuba."

ADMITTED A MURDER.

A Man Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff at Akron.

AKRON, O., Jan. 6.—A man named James McCue, 24 years old, whose home is at Johnstown, Pa., entered the sheriff's office here and voluntarily confessed to the murder of Dick Spencer, who was found with his skull crushed, in a kiln at Week's pottery in East Akron, last Thursday morning.

The murder was a mysterious one and although five tramps were found in the kiln where the body was found, and were arrested on suspicion, no clew of the murderer could be found. McCue was placed in jail. He says that about two years ago Spencer did him an injury, and that he has been following him from town to town ever since to get his revenge. He found Spencer asleep in the kiln last Wednesday night and killed him with a coupling pin.

Romance of an Old Couple.

RAVENNA, O., Jan. 6.—Edward P. Morwin and Lucy A. Parsons have been married here under somewhat romantic circumstances. He is a well-to-do Trumbull county farmer, who, through friends in Ravenna, learned of the existence of Mrs. Parsons. They wrote letters to one another, and although he is 50 and she is 60 years of age, they decided to wed.

Old Lady Dead at 102.

STEEBENVILLE, O., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Ellen Kane, the oldest resident of this city, has died at the residence of her son, Patrick Kane, on South Third street, at the age of 102 years. Mrs. Kane was a devout Catholic and until recently was a daily attendant at mass, even during the most inclement weather, and took pride in being able to attend at such an advanced age.

Not In Receiver's Hands.

TOLEDO, Jan. 6.—A dispatch sent out from Albany, stated that the Milburn Wagon company had gone into the hands of a receiver. The statement is an error. The Milburn company is located here and is in excellent financial condition. The firm which went into receivership was an Albany house, who were local agents for the Milburn.

Miners Resuming at 45 Cents.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 6.—The Wheeling Creek coal mines on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad, have been placed in operation. Four hundred and fifty miners went in at the 45-cent rate. They will demand 6 cents advance, which will probably be granted. If not, a strike will follow.

A Good Showing.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—State Labor Commissioner William Ruhwein filed with Governor Bushnell the report of the labor department for the year 1896. The statistics gathered show an appreciable increase in wages, number of employees, and value of manufactured products over the year 1895.

An Ex-Congressman Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The grand jury has returned an indictment for criminal libel against ex-Representative Charles G. Conn of Indiana, the former proprietor of the Washington Times, who is charged with libeling District Commissioner Truesdell.

The Weather.

Generally fair, possibly preceded by light snows; continued cold and brisk westerly winds.

Beach City Letter.

BEACH CITY, Jan. 7.—Jacob Muskoff is in Columbus this week on business. The town is overrun with "bum" shows and lectures. The annual election of the Canning Company will occur on the 15th of January. Merchants all report a fair business during the holidays. Some petty thieving has been going on about town. O. B. Welmer being short several sacks of clover seed. The meat market has changed hands. Now it is Kline & Hartline. The Farmers' Institute was well attended. Miss Sadie Schlafly, of Mt. Eaton, has returned home after spending a week with her brother, E. J. Schlafly. Glad to see our friend, Winfield, on the streets again, after being laid up with the grip.

Guckler's Arctic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25¢ per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Ia., who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fail to give perfect relief." Prices 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

You can be Well.

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes, excursions or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pill, assist digestion, cure headache.

25 cents.

At Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louisa Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, opera block.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 94¢; No. 2 red, 94¢; No. 3 red, 94¢; No. 4 red, 94¢; No. 5 red, 94¢; No. 6 red, 94¢; No. 7 red, 94¢; No. 8 red, 94¢; No. 9 red, 94¢; No. 10 red, 94¢; No. 11 red, 94¢; No. 12 red, 94¢; No. 13 red, 94¢; No. 14 red, 94¢; No. 15 red, 94¢; No. 16 red, 94¢; No. 17 red, 94¢; No. 18 red, 94¢; No. 19 red, 94¢; No. 20 red, 94¢; No. 21 red, 94¢; No. 22 red, 94¢; No. 23 red, 94¢; No. 24 red, 94¢; No. 25 red, 94¢; No. 26 red, 94¢; No. 27 red, 94¢; No. 28 red, 94¢; No. 29 red, 94¢; No. 30 red, 94¢; No. 31 red, 94¢; No. 32 red, 94¢; No. 33 red, 94¢; No. 34 red, 94¢; No. 35 red, 94¢; No. 36 red, 94¢; No. 37 red, 94¢; No. 38 red, 94¢; No. 39 red, 94¢; No. 40 red, 94¢; No. 41 red, 94¢; No. 42 red, 94¢; No. 43 red, 94¢; No. 44 red, 94¢; No. 45 red, 94¢; No. 46 red, 94¢; No. 47 red, 94¢; No. 48 red, 94¢; No. 49 red, 94¢; No. 50 red, 94¢; No. 51 red, 94¢; No. 52 red, 94¢; No. 53 red, 94¢; No. 54 red, 94¢; No. 55 red, 94¢; No. 56 red, 94¢; No. 57 red, 94¢; No. 58 red, 94¢; No. 59 red, 94¢; No. 60 red, 94¢; No. 61 red, 94¢; No. 62 red, 94¢; No. 63 red, 94¢; No. 64 red, 94¢; No. 65 red, 94¢; No. 66 red, 94¢; No. 67 red, 94¢; No. 68 red, 94¢; No. 69 red, 94¢; No. 70 red, 94¢; No. 71 red, 94¢; No. 72 red, 94¢; No. 73 red, 94¢; No. 74 red, 94¢; No. 75 red, 94¢; No. 76 red, 94¢; No. 77 red, 94¢; No. 78 red, 94¢; No. 79 red, 94¢; No. 80 red, 94¢; No. 81 red, 94¢; No. 82 red, 94¢; No. 83 red, 94¢; No. 84 red, 94¢; No. 85 red, 94¢; No. 86 red, 94¢; No. 87 red, 94¢; No. 88 red, 94¢; No. 89 red, 94¢; No. 90 red, 94¢; No. 91 red, 94¢; No. 92 red, 94¢; No. 93 red, 94¢; No. 94 red, 94¢; No. 95 red, 94¢; No. 96 red, 94¢; No. 97 red, 94¢; No. 98 red, 94¢; No. 99 red, 94¢; No. 100 red, 94¢; No. 101 red, 94¢; No. 102 red, 94¢; No. 103 red, 94¢; No. 104 red, 94¢; No. 105 red, 94¢; No. 106 red, 94¢; No. 107 red, 94¢; No. 108 red, 94¢; No. 109 red, 94¢; No. 110 red, 94¢; No. 111 red, 94¢; No. 112 red, 94¢; No. 113 red, 94¢; No. 114 red, 94¢; No. 115 red, 94¢; No. 116 red, 94¢; No. 117 red, 94¢; No. 118 red, 94¢; No. 119 red, 94¢; No. 120 red, 94¢; No. 121 red, 94¢; No. 122 red, 94¢; No. 123 red, 94¢; No. 124 red, 94¢; No. 125 red, 94¢; No. 126 red, 94¢; No. 127 red, 94¢; No.

THE INDEPENDENT. THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY. INDEPENDENT BUILDING, North Erie St., Massillon, O.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

Governor Bushnell is to be congratulated upon his direct statement concerning his political attitude. He says: "I am not a candidate for United States senator. I expect, however, to be a candidate for re-nomination for governor at the Republican convention next summer. I thought it best to make this announcement in time, so the Republicans of Ohio will know how I stand on this matter. There may be a number of candidates for United States senator when the time arrives, but the present duty of the Republicans is to elect a Republican legislature is elected next fall."

The governor has never talked more sensibly. The present duty of the Republicans is to elect next fall. One thing at a time.

The worthy citizens who lament the wickedness of the railway corporations should go to the statistical tables just prepared by the Ohio commissioner of railroads and telegraphs for the year ended December 31st. It appears that the capital stock outstanding amounts to \$141,613,786, upon which dividends were paid amounting to \$10,741,031. But the "faded debt" was also \$756,617,247, thus making the total charges upon which interest should be paid \$1,398,331,033. The dividends paid upon this sum amounted to less than 1 per cent. During the year 35,794,693 passengers were carried, the passenger earnings per mile being \$2.089.36, and the freight earnings per mile being \$3.274.16. Although millions of passengers were transported, only four were killed. There were 391 fatal accidents during the year, divided as follows: Passengers, 4; employees, 108; trespassers and others, 279. THE INDEPENDENT still maintains that a uniform passenger rate of two cents per mile would increase rather than diminish the earnings of the railways—especially if accompanied by the withdrawal of ship pers' passes.

THE RECIPROCITY FEATURE.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis is fearful that the reported plan of Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, to have the reciprocity section of the tariff bill of 1896 passed, will result in the utter defeat of public expectation of an increased export trade. The countries with which reciprocity treaties were negotiated in 1890 and 1891 felt that the law was very offensive. It was a threat and was resented as such. The international American conference composed of delegates from all the American republics except Santo Domingo, declared unanimously for the negotiation of a uniform series of treaties that would represent commercial reciprocity in its broadest sense, and extend as far as was practicable under their systems of raising revenue. They expressed their willingness to make sacrifices in order to promote their commercial relations with the United States, and the amendment to the McKimley bill, which was sent to the committee on ways and means by Mr. Blaine in 1890 and rejected, represented their views and wishes and received the cordial indorsement. Mr. Curtis says:

"The amendment was afterward introduced in the United States senate by Mr. Hale, and authorized the president to declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any nation on the American hemisphere, upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provincial, municipal and other taxes, our flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton-seed oil and its products, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furniture and other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars and refined petroleum. It offered a reward to any nation that made concessions in favor of the United States. The amendment, which was afterward adopted as section 4, was the reverse. It was a negative proposition and threatened punishment upon such nations as refused to make concessions in favor of the United States. One proposition meant: 'If you will do as a favor we will reward you in return.' The other meant: 'If you don't do as we tell you, we will punish you by taxing your goods.'"

It is feared that Spanish American pride is such that an attempt to reach out for trade with the old reciprocity paragraph will end in utter failure. It required extraordinary efforts to do any thing with the law before and then the assistance of Mr. Romeo, the Mexican minister, Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, and Gen. Beroza, the Venezuelan minister, had to be exerted to satisfy the South American republics that no offense was intended. Courtesy costs so little that Mr. Dingley ought to put enough of it in his bill to bring about the desired end.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The suspension of work in the Massillon mining district means more than a protest against a reduction in the scale from 61 to 51 cents per ton. This fact is made clear in the convention call of

the United Mine Workers, issued yesterday, by which it appears that a demand will be made for Pittsburg prices in the thin coal districts of Ohio. Thus we have again, in slightly modified form, the old differential controversy, which led to the long strike of 1894 and was brought to an end by arbitration proceedings. Prior to that strike the scale in Massillon district was fifteen cents higher than that of the Hooking and Jackson county districts. The decree of the arbitration board was that the Massillon operators were entitled to the same rate as the Hooking and Jackson districts, and since that time that has been the rule. Meanwhile, another rule providing that the Ohio scale shall be nine cents lower than the Pittsburg scale has been respected. As the Pittsburg scale is now 60 cents, and as 61 cents was the Massillon price until January 1st, the operators announced that after the first of the year 51 cents only would be paid. The miners indicate a determination not only to resist this reduction, but to make a stand for the principle that Pittsburg prices shall be paid here, hereafter.

The miners' position is strengthened by the fact that in Jackson county, the coal of which is the leading competitor of the Massillon product, a similar demand has been made. A dispatch from Wellston says that the Jackson operators will close up every mine in the county until next fall before they will consent to pay Pittsburg prices, and thereby give Hooking Valley an advantage of nine cents per ton. Should the Jackson county miners yield, the Massillon miners would doubtless do the same, as otherwise they would be throwing their market into the laps of the Jackson operators. The claim is made in both Jackson and Massillon districts that coal can be mined more easily in Hooking Valley than elsewhere, and sells for less, being of poorer quality, and that, therefore, there is reason why a lower scale of wages should be paid in that valley. The operators here make reply that the difference in quality is made up by modern furnace improvements, and that a difference against them in cost of production tends to drive them out of business.

MR. COXEY'S CONVENTION.

Programme for the Gathering at St. Louis on January 12.

Mr. J. S. Coxey, of Massillon, is leading in the movement out of which a new national party is expected to grow. A conference for this purpose will be held in St. Louis on January 12th, and will be called to order at 10 a. m. by Mr. Coxey in the Lindell Hotel. After prayer by the Rev. Harry C. Vrooman, and selection of officers, the following programme will be carried out:

Remarks by Robert Schilling, Paul Vandervoort, Abe Steinberger, Warren Foster, Henry Kochs, J. W. Dollinson, W. A. Bennington, L. W. Motley, B. F. C. Brooks, F. J. Schulte, B. Coddington, M. Davidson, R. B. Frye, Ralph Beaumont, J. S. Coxey and others. Subject: The Wrecking of the People's Party and what is to be done about it?

Remarks by J. J. Streeter on the true American ballot system.

Remarks on the Non-Interest bond plan, by J. S. Coxey.

Demonstration of gold and silver, illustrated with large colored cartoons, by Carl Browne.

Discussion and adoption of an address to the American people.

Selection of a provisional national chairman, secretary, treasurer and committee.

Adjournment.

How They Settled It.

Two men, named Peter Garot and William Clark, had a dispute in Louisville, on Saturday night, and finally agreed to settle their case in the grand old-fashioned way. Friends were called up and the party repaired to a meadow, which is near Nimishillen creek. In the midst of the exciting scene which followed, and while the two disputants were pummeling each other, they got too close to the water and both rolled into the stream. After they had been fished out, more dead than alive, they were placed under arrest and later were fined \$5 each for fighting.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Taken In.

"I used often to read the newspaper aloud to my wife," said Bert Robinson, "and once I was fairly taken in by a patent medicine advertisement. The seductive paragraph began with a modest account of the sea-serpent, but ended by setting forth the virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, it was alleged, was a cure for all bronchial, throat and lung troubles, and would even cure consumption, if taken in time. The way I was taken in was this: I had lung disease, and I bought a bottle of the remedy; I was a stranger to it, and it took me in—and cured me." Robinson's experience is identical with that of thousands of others. So true is this, that after witnessing the marvelous cures of bronchial and lung affections wrought by this remedy, its manufacturers feel warranted in saying that this remedy will cure 95 per cent. of all cases of consumption, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

Wright's Cherry Tea regulates the bowels, cures constipation, and cures headache. 25c at all druggists.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

The lands, lots and parts of lots returned delinquent by the Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, together with the taxes and penalty charged thereon, agreeably to law, are contained and described in the following list, viz:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon, 1st Ward—Land.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon, 1st Ward—Lots.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon, Second Ward—Land.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon, Second Ward—Lots.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon, Third Ward—Land.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon Township School.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon, Third Ward—Lots.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Township School District.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

Massillon, 4th Ward—Lots.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, A.C., Val. \$, Ch. M.

The Greatest Monarch

Is a fit subject for pity if he is troubled with dyspepsia, while his poorest subject who digests properly may well be envied by a prince thus afflicted. The dyspeptic of every clime and nation owes a debt of gratitude to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which rescues them from one of the most obstinate and troublesome complaints against which medical skill is directed. On this continent, in Europe and the tropics, this sterling remedy is pre-eminently and justly popular, not only as a stomachic, but also as a means of preventing and curing malarial, rheumatic, kidney, bilious and nervous disorders. It improves appetite and sleep, hastens convalescence and the acquisition of vigor after exhausting maladies, and counteracts the infirmities of age. A winglessful patent before retiring has a tendency to promote tranquil, healthy yielding sleep, a boon much coveted by nervous invalids.

Attractive Figures

Come with good health. It is easily seen when a woman has perfect health, her face and figure show it. The painful disorders and diseases that afflict womanhood make themselves seen as well as felt. Dull eyes, blotched or sallow faces, and a wasted form, follow them. This is the time to turn to the right remedy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system, and regulates and promotes every proper function. It's a quieting, soothing nerve. It corrects and cures, safely and surely, all those derangements, weakness, irregularities and diseases peculiar to the sex. For young girls just entering womanhood; woman at the critical "change of life"; and every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, it's something to remember that there's a medicine that will help you.

Itching Piles, night's horrid plague,

is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Your dealer ought to keep it.

Cure your cough and prevent consumption

by using Dr. Huntington's Cough Cure. 25c. Cuyler, West Side drugist.

No quarrel will do as much good as

the one that buys Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick and bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worse condition afterward—but help that lasts.

Burdock Blood Bitters entirely

cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. It is a wonderful medicine. Miss Julia Elbridge, box 35, West Cornwall, Conn.

Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 18 year old boy made a \$1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared \$10, the second week I cleared \$1.25 I expect to run up to \$25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo. and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home.

AN ORDINANCE PASSED.

First Meeting of the Council in the New Year.

ALL MEMBERS WERE PRESENT.

The Telephone Ordinance Taken Up and Passed—Street Work Receives Consideration—Reports from the Officers of the City and Hills Paid.

The first meeting of the city council in the new year was held on Tuesday night. There were present Messrs. Brown, Gertz, Jacoby, Paul, Kramer, Smith, Kouth and President Reay.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$139.85 during the two weeks ending December 18, 1896, \$10 for cleaning sewers, and \$78.60 during the two weeks ending January 3, 1897. The report was accepted and orders drawn, on Mr. Smith's motion.

The mayor's notification of the damage suit brought by C. W. Arntz against the city of Massillon and the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, was referred to the judiciary committee with the solicitor.

Quarterly reports of both the mayor and marshal were presented. Mayor Schott reported the collection of fines amounting to \$31 and license fees aggregating \$49. According to Marshal Markel's prison report 77 persons were imprisoned and \$14 is the amount expended for subsistence. Both reports were accepted.

The official canvass of the ballot in the second ward for councilman, as reported, gives William Pietzcker 157 and Christian Kouth 259.

The engineer filed a lengthy report concerning the recent improvement of various streets by curbing and guttering. On Wellman, North High and Green streets he found the work satisfactorily done, and recommended full payment to the contractors. He advised the council, however, to retain at least 10 or 15 per cent. of the amounts due contractors for work on other streets, as the work was not up to the standard. The engineer also reported the cost of said improvements, and the reports were accepted and filed.

THE TELEPHONE ORDINANCE.

The street and alley committee, to whom the ordinance granting an unlimited franchise to the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company was referred, reported it back to the council recommending that the same be laid upon the table. The report was accepted on Mr. Brown's motion and he, by motion, caused the ordinance to be read a second time and to be tabled. Mr. Kramer immediately presented a revised ordinance granting the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company, a 30 years franchise, providing for the construction and maintenance of its lines in the city of Massillon. The rules were suspended and the ordinance was given three readings and was passed. There was but one dissenting vote that of Mr. Gertz.

An ordinance by Mr. Paul provided for an assessment on property owners, in 4 semi annual installments, to pay for paving, gutter and flagging on High, Third, Cliff, Green, Wellman, North Erie, North Mill, East, East Tremont, East Oak and Prospect streets and Jarvis avenue. This ordinance was read three times and passed on a suspension of the rules.

Further time was granted the solicitor and judiciary committee to investigate the E. L. Hering damage claim.

A resolution by Mr. Kramer providing for the construction of a foot bridge, at a cost not exceeding \$30, over the creek at McLain street and leading to the bridge works, was adopted.

Mr. Paul's motion to pay Jacob Kohlmaier in full for excavating for gutters, was agreed to. Also his motion to pay in full Frank Seiler, Frank Clementz and Philip Diefenbacher for their work on High, Wellman and Cliff streets respectively.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

On Mr. Brown's motion Joseph Russell and Peter Sailer were re-elected members of the board of health by acclamation. Frank Crone was likewise re-elected sewer commissioner, and G. L. Albrecht and George Young park commissioners.

The Ezekiel Keller claim was again referred to the solicitor and judiciary committee, and the street commissioner instructed to notify the Albrecht heirs to remove cobble stones from the sidewalk abutting their property in Third street.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Jan. 5 1897.

LADIES

May, Miss Mollie

Mr.

Fannhard, Tom

Leuschke, Wm.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Felix R. Shapley, P. M.

I burned my fingers very badly. The pain was intense. Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil brought relief in three minutes. It was almost magical. I never saw anything like it—Amelia Swords, Saunderville, O.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50c bottles for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, drugist, Opera block.

THE PROGRESSIVE LADIES OF WESTFIELD, IND., ISSUED A "WOMAN'S EDITION" OF THE WESTFIELD NEWS, BEARING DATE OF APRIL 3, 1896. THE PAPER IS FILLED WITH MATTER OF INTEREST TO WOMEN, AND WE NOTICE THE FOLLOWING FROM A CORRESPONDENT, WHICH THE EDITORS PRINTED, REALIZING THAT IT TREATS UPON A MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THEIR SEX: "THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS THAT I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FIND IS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. FOR FAMILY USE IT HAS NO EQUAL. I GLADLY RECOMMEND IT." 25 AND 50C BOTTLES FOR SALE BY Z. T. BALTZLY, DRUGIST, OPERA BLOCK.

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REGISTER

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Division											
Pennsylvania Lines											
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time											
Westward			9			15			11		
			A. M.			P. M.			A. M.		
Pittsburgh	iv.	7:00	7:10	7:30	7:50	8:10	8:30	8:50	9:10	9:30	9:50
Beaver Falls		8:05	8:15	8:35	8:55	9:15	9:35	9:55	10:15	10:35	10:55
Columbiana			9:12	9:22	9:42	10:02	10:22	10:42	11:02	11:22	11:42
Beavertown			9:25	9:35	9:55	10:15	10:35	10:55	11:15	11:35	11:55
Salem			9:40	9:50	10:10	10:30	10:50	11:10	11:30	11:50	12:10
Alliance	iv.	9:50	10:00	10:20	10:40	11:00	11:20	11:40	12:00	12:20	12:40
Maximo		9:55	10:05	10:25	10:45	11:05	11:25	11:45	12:05	12:25	12:45
Louisville			10:05	10:15	10:35	10:55	11:15	11:35	11:55	12:15	12:35
Canton			10:20	10:30	10:50	11:10	11:30	11:50	12:10	12:30	12:50
Massillon			10:38	10:48	11:08	11:28	11:48	12:08	12:28	12:48	13:08
Lawrence				10:52	11:12	11:32	11:52	12:12	12:32	12:52	13:12
Haroldsville				10:58	11:18	11:38	11:58	12:18	12:38	12:58	13:18
Orrville			11:01	11:11	11:31	11:51	12:11	12:31	12:51	13:11	13:31
Smithville				11:05	11:25	11:45	12:05	12:25	12:45	13:05	13:25
Shreve			11:18	11:28	11:48	12:08	12:28	12:48	13:08	13:28	13:48
Big Prairie				11:20	11:40	12:00	12:20	12:40	13:00	13:20	13:40
Lakeville				11:22	11:42	12:02	12:22	12:42	13:02	13:22	13:42
Loudonville				11:25	11:45	12:05	12:25	12:45	13:05	13:25	13:45
Perryville				11:28	11:48	12:08	12:28	12:48	13:08	13:28	13:48
Lancaster				11:30	11:50	12:10	12:30	12:50	13:10	13:30	13:50
Mansfield			12:25	12:35	12:55	13:15	13:35	13:55	14:15	14:35	14:55
Crestline	ar.		12:50	13:00	13:20	13:40	14:00	14:20	14:40	15:00	15:20
Baycross	iv.		1:15	1:25	1:45	2:05	2:25	2:45	3:05	3:25	3:45
Lima			1:30	1:40	2:00	2:20	2:40	3:00	3:20	3:40	4:00
Van Wert			1:45	1:55	2:15	2:35	2:55	3:15	3:35	3:55	4:15
Ft. Wayne	ar.		1:50	2:00	2:20	2:40	3:00	3:20	3:40	4:00	4:20
Waynesburg			1:55	2:05	2:25	2:45	3:05	3:25	3:45	4:05	4:25
Plymouth			2:00	2:10	2:30	2:50	3:10	3:30	3:50	4:10	4:30
Valparaiso			2:05	2:15	2:35	2:55	3:15	3:35	3:55	4:15	4:35
Chicago	ar.		9:00	9:10	9:30	9:50	10:10	10:30	10:50	11:10	11:30
Eastward			20			P. M.			A. M.		
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A STAR SOMNAMBULIST

Miss Rossman's Uncontrollable Propensity For Sleepwalking.

HAS HAD MANY LUCKY ESCAPES.

Climbed a Telegraph Pole and Tried to Walk on the Water—Locks and Ropes Could Not Restrain Her—Trying the Cold Water Cure.

Miss Annie Rossman is now being treated at the Arapahoe County hospital in Denver after having broken the record in somnambulism. During her excursions while asleep she has been rescued from injury or death by the police more than 150 times. Bolts, bars, handcuffs and chains have all failed to keep her within her room, and clad in a nightgown she has roamed the streets of Denver night after night.

Everything possible was done to cure the young woman, but to no purpose until she was placed in the hospital. There she has been watched by an attendant, and cold water has been thrown in her face every time she has sought to leave her bed or escape. This plan seems to be proving efficacious, and for the present at least her sleepwalking career has been closed.

For eight years Miss Rossman has been a sleepwalker, ever since she was 18 years old. She is a stenographer, but her affliction has forced her to abandon her calling and work as a servant.

Many methods have been unsuccessfully adopted to restrain her from her nocturnal excursions. The windows of her room have been locked and the key to the door hidden, but to no purpose. When the door has been locked from the outside, she has managed to pick the lock and make her way to the street. At other times she has been tied in her bed. In releasing herself she has exhibited the skill of the conjurer, for no knot could be tied that she was unable to loosen, and, no matter how the ropes were arranged, she always found a way to release herself. Handcuffs have been attached to her wrists and then chained to the bed, but her hands slipped through the rings in her sleep in a fashion that she could not explain when she awoke. In a waking condition she could never perform the feat. At another time the key to her room was placed at the bottom of a barrel of water that rested in one corner of her apartment, but she secured the key, and the contact with the chilled fluid did not awaken her.

There has been no particular method which she has followed in her walks about the city, and, contrary to the general idea regarding somnambulists, she has rarely seemed to have a definite idea of doing any particular thing on any occasion.

About the only instance when she distinctly remembered having a purpose in view was the time when she was found seated on a letter box with her arm around the lamp post, when she declared she had believed herself to be seated on a rail at the theater with her arm about one of the supporting pillars. This fact of general lack of intention is all the more singular because of the belief that the actions of sleepwalkers are merely the fulfillment of dreams.

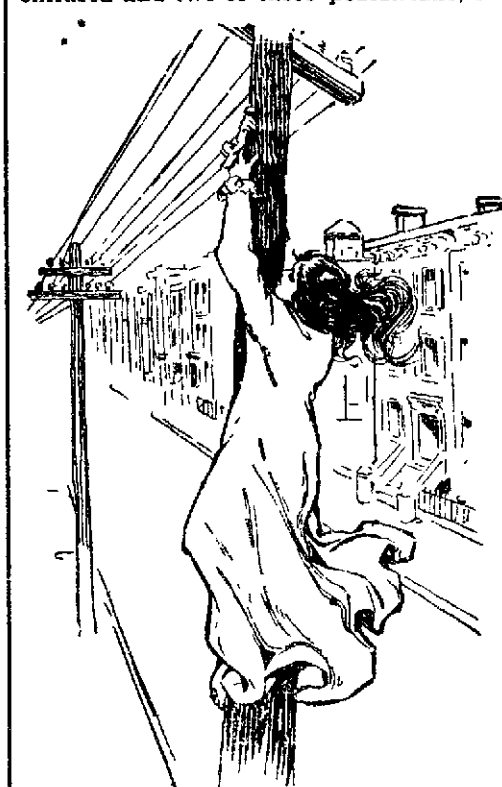
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It has always happened that, whenever Miss Rossman has left her room and home at night on one of these sleepwalking trips she has never stopped to don any clothing besides the nightgown and has been guiltless of shoes or stockings. Just how she could so often make her way about Den-

ately between the horses' feet. She has not even scratched.

Once she attempted to leave her room, in the third story of her home, via the window. She crept through the window, having raised the lower sash, and, grasping the sill with both hands, swung herself out. As fortune would have it, a policeman happened to be passing almost at the moment and saw what she had done. He made his way into the house, rushed up the stairs, broke in the door of her room, and seizing her by the wrists pulled her back. Not until she was again in her own room did she realize what had happened.

Another of her experiences was the first and only time she gave an exhibition of dancing on the street. That evening she walked to Arapahoe street. Standing near a corner, to the amazement of several children and two or three pedestrians, she



IMAGINED HERSELF A LINEMAN.

She began a series of movements very like the double shuffle of a negro minstrel. No other chance to be near, and no one interfered. The movements of her feet and limbs grew more and more rapid, while her body swayed from side to side after the fashion of a nautch girl. Then, flinging her arms above her head, she danced wildly and continued this at intervals, without attempting to leave the corner, until a patrolman took her by the arm and walked her toward the station. She did not awaken until almost at the station door.

Once, after she had left her home on one of her trips, she apparently imagined herself to be a lineman, for she climbed a telegraph pole and had succeeded in making her way well toward the top before she was discovered. She was resting near the top of the pole when a policeman happened to see her. Here was a quandary. If any one shouted to her, she might awake and fall to the ground. The officer could not climb the pole. Finally a ladder was procured from a neighboring fire engine house and placed against the pole. A stalwart fireman mounted it and a moment later had Miss Rossman in his arms. She awakened almost instantly and in a terrible fright. She was taken home and was prostrated by the shock for several days.

Miss Rossman is a native of Pecola, Kan. When she first began to walk in her sleep, the attacks were not frequent, and it was only after she became a resident of Denver that her affliction grew upon her. Physicians who have studied Miss Rossman's case say that her trouble is largely due to the sluggish condition of her blood. During the time she is under the influence of somnambulism her face is almost as pale and cold as that of a person who is dead.

HIS FIFTH TIME ON EARTH.

A Boy Who Is a Living Witness For the Theory of Reincarnation.

Theosophists claim that the soul or principle of consciousness of mankind undergoes many reincarnations, animating various bodies in different ages and places. Few even of the most ardent theosophists claim to remember aught of their lives in other bodies, but a boy in Broome county, N. Y., who never heard of theosophy, substantiates the satisfaction of all true believers in the truth of their theories by telling of his adventures in four previous states of existence, extending over 1,000 years.

The boy, William Hicks, is only 7 years old. He declares that this is his fifth time on earth. The first time was about the time the Romans invaded England. He was the son of a great chief, and he wore skins of animals for clothing, which was strictly on style in those days. He describes, with historical correctness, the appearance of the ships of the invaders whom he took a part in trying to repel. He remembers a sharp pain, as an arrow pierced his breast, and then all was a blank until, hundreds of years later, he appeared again as the son of a cottager in London, when thatched cottages abounded in the world's metropolis. He describes the life of that period as it has been handed down to us and tells of the horrors of the plague which swept London in the seventeenth century. He describes how the dead lay in piles on the street, tells of the dying agonies of his mother, of the disappearance of his father and concludes by telling of how oblivion came to him after a street fight, in which he was pierced by a sword.

The next memory he has is of living in Paris, the son of an English shoemaker. It was in the stormy period of the French revolution. His father was unmolested, but one night the son rescued a girl from ill treatment at the hands of some street ruffian. On the pretext that he was a defender of the aristocracy and an enemy of liberty he was arrested and sent next day with a cartload of other unfortunates to the guillotine. The knife descended, there was an instant of pain, then oblivion.

His fourth life opened in this land of the free as the son of a plantation overseer in the south. When 14 years old, he went bathing with some companions. He was seized with cramp, he remembers giving a cry for help, then of going down, of the blood rushing to his brain, of strange noises in his ears, of brilliant lights which dazzled his eyes, and then again unconsciousness, oblivion, nirvana, until memory revived in him on the Broome county farm. If he had been older, the theory that he had read of the events of which he relates and was romancing would appear tenable; but, scarcely able to spell and with parents who are as unfamiliar with the events of which he tells as they are of the dead languages, his case is of unusual interest.

Where He Draws the Line.

A Belfast (Mo.) judge has ruled that shaking dice for cigars is not gambling, but shaking them for money is.

ACCOUNT OF A HOAX.

STORY OF THE MOHICAN'S LOSS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

How "Lying Tom Barrett" Came to Tell the Yarn—A Rivalry Had Grown Up Among the Muchausers, but the Mohican Lie Was a Little Too Much.

Very many persons may remember the story that was telegraphed and called all over the world in the summer of 1895 of the sinking of the United States revenue cutter Mohican by the British seal pirate Belle of the Pacific somewhere in that indefinite part of the north Pacific ocean known to all Alaskans as "the westward." Not so many probably will remember that the story was a fake, because it is the lamentable history of such things that the truth never completely overtakes the lie. It was a lie out of whole cloth, as was demonstrated when the Mohican turned up all right that fall at the end of the patrol season, but the manner of its publication has not been told.

This lie began to have its being years ago when the steamers first began to take tourists from "down below," as Alaskans call the States, up through the gorgeous scenery of the north Pacific coast line for a peep at the northern territory. As a usual thing the tourists spend eight or ten hours ashore at Juneau and as much more in Sitka. Sometimes they make a dash up to Muir glacier. Altogether they see a lot of the country in a panoramic sort of way, and they hear a great deal more about it. It is one of the lands where the blindest bluffs hold good and the wildest tales are true. So when they get back to the States again, the tourists begin to unfold to their friends and their friends' friends and to their acquaintances and to anybody who will listen, particularly to overcredulous newspaper men, the wildest tales that human ingenuity can devise.

For a long time the Alaskans did their best to chase down these lies, but they failed. The liar had all the advantages of telegraphs and daily mails and the widespread publicity given by the too credulous newspaper men. Then the Alaskans gave up the direct attack and took up the gentle art of lying themselves. They had so much time to practice when there was nothing else to interfere that every two weeks, when the mailboat came in, a fine new crop of marvelous stories had been carefully harvested for dissemination in the States. The steamship men were always the medium through which these stories were communicated to the credulous public of Oregon, Washington and California. These steamship men rapidly acquired a large reputation with the readers of thrilling newspaper accounts of brave newspaper deeds. The people on the Pacific coast seem to be singularly open minded and receptive. But even they caught on after awhile to the fact that the Alaskans were jollying them. Then resentment took the natural form, and you couldn't find a Pacific coast man with a horse rake who would believe an Alaska steamship man's story if the narrator was literally laced in Bibles.

It developed through the somewhat general competition that as a compounder of able tales Tom Barrett was easily at the head. He won his distinction and his title at the same time, springing from comparative obscurity in the ranks of bars by one successful coup. Barrett was in the employ of a trading company at the westward. He rolled into Sitka one day with the most astonishing stories of the auriferous riches of Middleton island, a little chunk of rock and sand that had been heaved up above the water by some submarine volcanic eruption far out in the middle of the north Pacific ocean. All Alaska that could go started for Middleton island on the strength of Barrett's yarns, and all Alaska that couldn't go grub stalked somebody who could. When the excitement was over and those who went to Middleton island had got back and those who didn't go were out their grub stakes, the man who had started the rush spontaneously became known to all Alaska as "Lying Tom Barrett."

"Lying Tom Barrett" told the yarn about the Mohican to the newspaper man in Port Townsend, who telegraphed a column of it to his paper in Seattle and started it around the world. Barrett was coming down from Alaska and on the way put up the job with the steamship men to spring a yarn that should make a sensation in the States. The steamship men knew they couldn't make it go themselves, but they agreed to back Barrett up in whatever he said and to give him a good send off if there was effort at verification. So when the steamer put in at Port Townsend, Barrett got himself interviewed, and the next day the world was reading "Captain Thomas Barrett's" remarkable story of the loss of the Mohican. When the yarn got back to Juneau and Sitka, there were some Alaskans who laughed mightily at the hoax, but others, who knew the officers of the Mohican thought of the cruelty of it to the relatives and friends of the enterprising men, and on the whole Barrett's story did not meet with the approval even of the liars. That was carrying the thing too far. Harmless stories about islands of gold or impossible customs of unheard of people were well enough, but this lie turned the tide in favor of truthfulness, and now Alaskans are more circumspect in their stories about the territory. But Barrett will never be anybody but "Lying Tom" to them.—New York Sun.

A Rossini Mot.

Arditi prints in his reminiscences a pleasant little mot of Rossini. When Mme. Arditi was first presented to him, the great composer bowed and said, "Now I know why Arditi composed 'Il Barbiere' ('The Kiss')." Again, when Arditi had done Rossini some trifling service, the composer was profuse in thanks and cordially offered him as a souvenir "one of my wigs," which were arranged on stands on the chiffonier.

An Old Dog.

It is interesting to study the eccentricities of animals. Their freaks and fancies seem to make them almost human. A dear old collier who has been indulged in all sorts of ridiculous whims has recently taken upon himself to resent the habit of his master and mistress in sitting up late. When the dog considers that it is bedtime, he becomes restless and wanders about the room, looking ruefully at the offenders as much as to say, "Aren't you ever going to take your departure up stairs?" When he becomes convinced that his mute appeals are unheeded, he walks slowly to his accustomed corner and with a deep grunt of dissatisfaction settles himself ostensibly for the night. The funniest part of this performance is that he never spends the night in that corner, but the moment the lights are out and he feels sure of not being driven down stairs where he belongs he takes up his quarters at the top of the stairs leading to his master's bedroom. This same dog has as keen an appreciation of good cake as any human epicure. The wag of his tail when pound cake is given to him and the refusal of that tail to wag when sponge cake is offered tell the story as plainly as words.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Thirty-eight days are required for a letter to go from New York to the Falkland islands.

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\$3.00 SHOE
 BEST IN THE WORLD.
 A \$5.00 SHOE FOR \$3.00.

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And you'll readily see how it will be possible to freshen up the parlor and bedroom.

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It isn't the quantity, but quality of furniture in a room which makes it artistic.

We Sell Artistic, Good, Strong and Durable Furniture at Economical Prices.

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT, COME AND SEE.

FORCED SALE PRICES

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Goods have been so thoroughly advertised that it seems unnecessary to say more, further than that, we can supply for a short time nearly every article advertised as special. A delayed shipment of Dining Tables have the floor until January 1st Price about 1/3 less than regular. We extend to one and all the compliments of the season.

Benedict's WHITE PALACE.



MISS ANNIE ROSSMAN.

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One night a few months ago she left her home about midnight and wandered down Twenty-first to Curtis street. When in front of the Curtis street house, a cable car came upon her unexpectedly, and she was knocked down and to one side, entirely escaping injury except a few slight bruises. As usual, she was clad only in her nightgown. She was picked up and taken into the house, and returned to her home in the ambulance.

One night not long ago she walked from her home to the Union railway station. This time, however, she had laid down without removing her clothing, and so attracted less attention. She sat in the station awhile, where her peculiar actions were noted, but there was no suspicion that she was asleep. Finally she went to the ticket agent's window and bought a ticket for Cheyenne. Then she left the station, made her way to the railway tracks, divested herself of most of her clothing and walked up the track toward the approaching train. Fortunately the engineer saw her in time to stop before he reached her, although she was walking toward the locomotive all the time.

Again she made her way down to Sixteenth street early in the morning, when there were heavy wagons passing up the street, and calmly walked in front of one of the largest that was going west at a lively gait. The driver saw her and pulled up his horses, but she would certainly have been badly injured had not a policeman seen her just in time and pulled her

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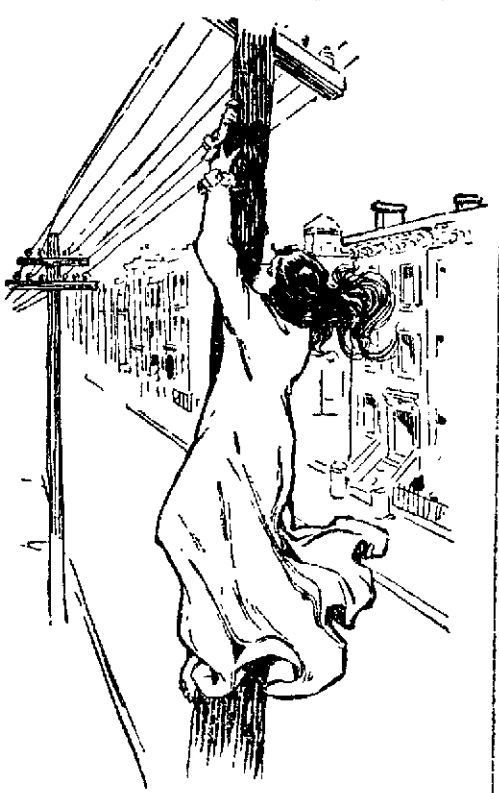
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Thinkit over

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Goods have been so thoroughly advertised that it seems unnecessary to say more, further than that, we can supply for a short time nearly every article advertised as special. A delayed shipment of Dining Tables have the floor until January 1st Price about 1/3 less than regular. We extend to one and all the compliments of the season.

Benedict's WHITE PALACE.

A STAR SOMNAMBULIST

Miss Rossman's Uncontrollable Propensity For Sleepwalking.

HAS HAD MANY LUCKY ESCAPES.

climbed a Telegraph Pole and Tried to Walk on the Water—Locks and Ropes Could Not Restrain Her—Trying the Cold Water Cure.

Miss Annie Rossman is now being treated at the Arapahoe County hospital in Denver after having broken the record in somnambulism. During her excursions while asleep she has been rescued from injury or death by the police more than 150 times. Bolts, bars, handcuffs and chains have all failed to keep her within her room, and clad in a nightgown she has roamed the streets of Denver night after night.

Everything possible was done to cure the young woman, but to no purpose until she was placed in the hospital. There she has been watched by an attendant, and cold water has been thrown in her face every time she has sought to leave her bed or escape. This plan seems to be proving efficacious, and for the present at least her sleepwalking career has been closed.

For eight years Miss Rossman has been a sleepwalker, ever since she was 18 years old. She is a stenographer, but her affliction has forced her to abandon her calling and work as a servant.

Many methods have been unsuccessfully adopted to restrain her from her nocturnal excursions. The windows of her room have been locked and the key to the door hidden, but to no purpose. When the door has been locked from the outside, she has managed to pick the lock and make her way to the street. At other times she has been tied in her bed. In releasing herself she has exhibited the skill of the conjurer, for no knot could be tied that she was unable to loosen, and, no matter how the ropes were arranged, she always found a way to release herself. Handcuffs have been attached to her wrists and then chained to the bed, but her hands slipped through the rings in her sleep in a fashion that she could not explain when she awoke. In a waking condition she could never perform the feat. At another time the key to her room was placed at the bottom of a barrel of water that rested in one corner of her apartment, but she secured the key, and the contact with the chilled fluid did not awaken her.

There has been no particular method which she has followed in her walks about the city, and, contrary to the general idea regarding somnambulists, she has rarely seemed to have a definite idea of doing any particular thing on any occasion.

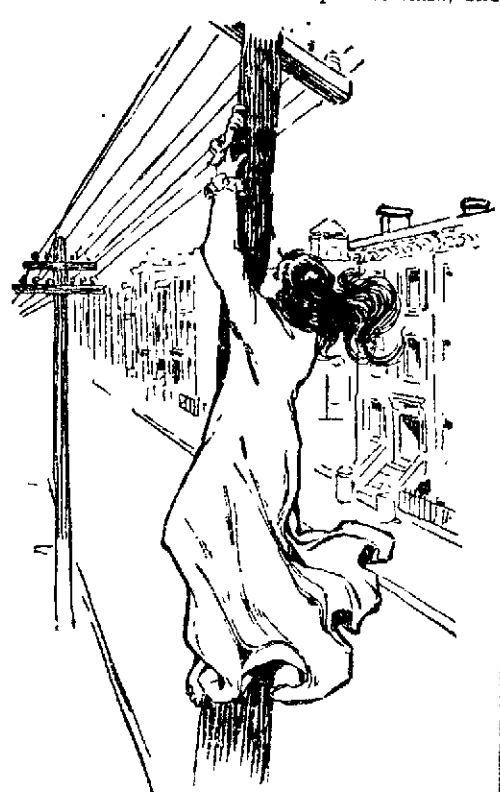
About the only instance when she distinctly remembered having a purpose in view was the time when she was found seated on a letter box with her arm around the lamp post, when she declared she had believed herself to be seated on a rail at the theater with her arm about one of the supporting pillars. This fact of general lack of intention is all the more singular because of the belief that the actions of sleepwalkers are merely the fulfillment of dreams.

One of the most narrow escapes she has had, if not the narrowest of all, was on the occasion of a trip on which she started to North Denver. She reached the bridge which crosses Cherry creek, but instead of crossing the structure made her way down by its side, and apparently was going to walk through the water. It so happened that the creek was not brooding to any great extent just then, and a policeman happened to see her action and rescued her from drowning. Even the slack of the water did not fairly waken her, and it was several moments after her rescue before she entirely regained consciousness.

It has always happened that when ever Miss Rossman has left her room and home at night on one of these sleepwalking trips she has never stopped to don any clothing besides the nightgown and has been guiltless of shoes or stockings. Just how she could so often make her way about Den-

ver beneath the horses' feet. She was not even scratched. Once she attempted to leave her room, in the third story of her home, via the window. She crept through the window, having raised the lower sash, and, grasping the sill with both hands, swung herself out. As fortune would have it, a policeman happened to be passing almost at the moment and saw what she had done. He made his way into the house, rushed up the stairs, broke in the door of her room, and seizing her by the wrists pulled her back. Not until she was again in her own room did she realize what had happened.

Another of her experiences was the first and only time she gave an exhibition of dancing on the street. That evening she walked to Arapahoe street. Standing near a corner, to the amazement of several children and two or three pedestrians, she



IMAGINED HERSELF A LINEMAN.

began a series of movements very like the double shuffle of a negro minstrel. No officer chanced to be near, and no one interfered. The movements of her feet and limbs grew more and more rapid, while her body swayed from side to side after the fashion of a nautch girl. Then, flinging her arms above her head, she danced wildly and continued this at intervals, without attempting to leave the corner, until a patrolman took her by the arm and walked her toward the station. She did not awaken until almost at the station door.

Once, after she had left her home on one of her trips, she apparently imagined herself to be a lineman, for she climbed a telegraph pole and had succeeded in making her way well toward the top before she was discovered. She was resting near the top of the pole when a policeman happened to see her. Here was a quandary. If any one shouted to her, she might awake and fall to the ground. The officer could not climb the pole. Finally a ladder was procured from a neighboring fire engine house and placed against the pole. A stalwart fireman mounted it and a moment later had Miss Rossman in his arms. She awakened almost instantly and in a terrible fright. She was taken home and was prostrated by the shock for several days.

Miss Rossman is a native of Peoria, Kan. When she first began to walk in her sleep, the attacks were not frequent, and it was only after she became a resident of Denver that her affliction grew upon her. Physicians who have studied Miss Rossman's case say that her trouble is largely due to the sluggish condition of her blood. During the time she is under the influence of somnambulism her face is almost as pale and cold as that of a person who is dead.

HIS FIFTH TIME ON EARTH.

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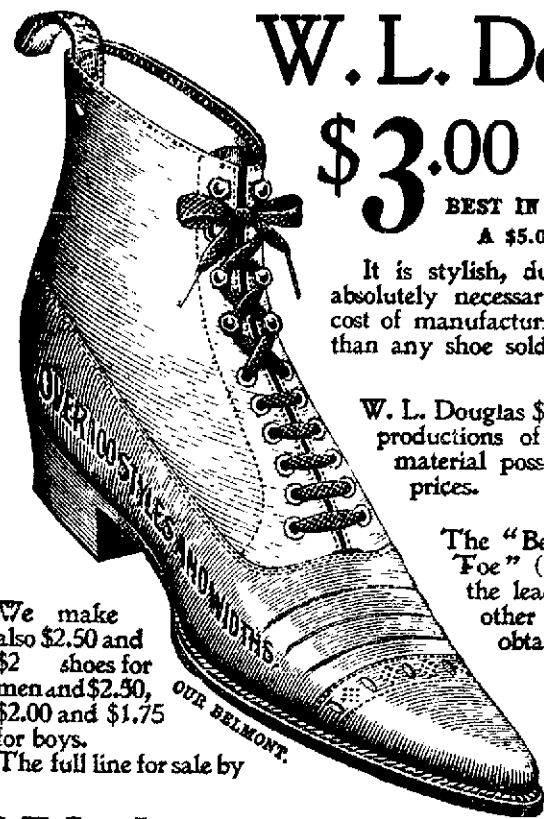
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Benedict's WHITE PALACE.



MISS ANNIE ROSSMAN.

ver's streets in this costume unobserved is a matter of almost as much mystery as the real cause of the affliction which has rendered her miserable for eight years.

One night a few months ago she left her home about midnight and wandered down Twenty-first to Curtis street. When in front of the Curtis street house, a cable car came upon her unexpectedly, and she was knocked down and to one side, entirely escaping injury except a few slight bruises. As usual, she was clad only in her nightgown. She was picked up and taken into the house, and returned to her home in the ambulance.

One night not long ago she walked from her home to the Union railway station. This time, however, she had laid down without removing her clothing, and so attracted less attention. She sat in the station awhile, where her peculiar actions were noted, but there was no suspicion that she was asleep. Finally she went to the ticket agent's window and bought a ticket for Cheyenne. Then she left the station, made her way to the railway tracks, divested herself of most of her clothing and walked up the track toward the approaching train. Fortunately the engineer saw her in time to stop before he reached her, although she was walking toward the locomotive all the time.

Again she made her way down to Sixteenth street early in the morning, when there were heavy wagons passing up the street, and calmly walked in front of one of the largest that was going west at a lively gait. The driver saw her and pulled up his horses, but she would certainly have been badly injured had not a policeman seen her just in time and pulled her

THE BIGGEST GENUINE REDUCTIONS IN CLOTHING EVER OFFERED in the CITY

No up-to-date merchant will carry a stock of clothing from one season to another. His capital must be turned, and to keep the wheels moving it must be SELL, SELL, all the time, in season and out. Our stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing is a great deal larger than it should be at this time, and as January and February always mean an immense loss to every progressive clothing house, we have decided to turn the DULL MONTHS into BUSY MONTHS, and the only sure means we know of to do this is LEGITIMATE PRICE CUTTING. Read 'em all carefully.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, ages 4 to 13, at **89c.** Every one worth \$2.00, or your money back.

Better values than ever before in Men's Perfect Suits at..... Neat fitting, well made garments. Some are all wool. Same styles as higher grades. Trimmings the best and always sold at \$8.00 and \$10.00.	5.00	Men's Kersey Overcoats in black or blue, good heavyweight overcoats.. Made in the correct style. We sold these coats all season at \$8. Others still charge that price, but during this sale we will sell them at.....	4.75
Better Values than ever before in Men's Fine All Wool Suits at..... Cassimeres, Thibets, Cheviots and Scotches, single or double breasted, sacks, frocks or cutaways. Perfect in fit and finish. Every garment tailor made, and all \$10 00 and \$14 00 suits. Go at	7.00	Men's Storm Coats or Ulsters in Rough Material or Irish Friezes..... Cloth lined, large collars, extra long coats, that sold for \$10.00 and \$12.00, in this sale go at	6.00,
		Young Men's Overcoats; sizes 33 to 36, a nice Cassimere Overcoat..... Neat pattern, a dressy Overcoat, for.....	2 25

Better Values Than Ever Before in Men's Suits that sold for \$5.00, brown and gray mixtures, made up in sack styles, good serviceable suits, made to wear well and made to sell for \$5 00, but in this upset of prices go at..... **\$2.50 Per Suit**

Men's Pantaloons in Cheviots, Tweeds and Worsteds, Elegant Patterns, That sold at \$3 00 and \$3.50, are now on the bargain table at	1.59	Children's Short Pants Suits..... In Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres and Fancy Mixtures. Good, strong, well made, well trimmed suits. We sold them at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. We bought too many in certain sizes, consequently we have quite a few left in sizes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. We just slaughtered the price and will give you your choice at.....	1.98 Per Suit
Children's Knee Pants, ages 4 to 14. Short Pants that sold at 50c..... Material, Cheviots; color, black and brown. Go in this sale at.....	25c		
Men's and Boys' Mackintoshes, a double texture coat in black or blue.. Long Capes. We have made the price on these coats so low that everybody can at last own a mackintosh.....	3.00	The best Stiff Hat ever offered at..... The best Soft Hat (all colors, latest styles) ever offered at.....	1.00

Leather Gloves and Mittens, Men's and Boys' Sizes, that sold at 39c. and 50c per pair, will be sacrificed at **24c PER PAIR**

Men's Underwear, Fleece Lined,	50 cents Per Garment. \$1.00 Per Suit.	Men's and Boys' Shirts..... In Cheviots, Gingham and Domestic Flannels, all colors, regular 50c Shirts, will be sold at..... But we only have them in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½ and 15.	25c
Fine Heavyweight Fleece Lined Underwear... Values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Will be sold in this sale at	94 cents Per Garment. \$1 88 Per Suit.	A Good Suit of Underwear for Men or Boys.....	48c

Cardigan Jackets--Same as wool knit jackets--colors grey and black. We sold them at 75c. They're worth that yet, but in this sale go at **39c**

Jersey Top Shirts--Extra heavy shirts, in all colors and sizes, most of them all wool. Sold heretofore at 75c and \$1.00. Will go in this sale for **50c**

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Our better lines of Suits and Overcoats that sold at \$15, \$16 and \$18 have not been slighted in this general slaughter, and you will find the prices on all goods proportionately low.

C. M. WHITMAN
18 South Erie St., Massillon.

THE BIGGEST GENUINE REDUCTIONS IN CLOTHING EVER OFFERED in the CITY

No up-to-date merchant will carry a stock of clothing from one season to another. His capital must be turned, and to keep the wheels moving it must be SELL, SELL, all the time, in season and out. Our stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing is a great deal larger than it should be at this time, and as January and February always mean an immense loss to every progressive clothing house, we have decided to turn the DULL MONTHS into BUSY MONTHS, and the only sure means we know of to do this is LEGITIMATE PRICE CUTTING. Read 'em all carefully.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, ages 4 to 13, at **89c.** Every one worth \$2.00, or your money back.

Better values than ever before in Men's Perfect Suits at..... Neat fitting, well made garments. Some are all wool. Same styles as higher grades. Trimmings the best and always sold at \$8.00 and \$10.00.	5.00	Men's Kersey Overcoats in black or blue, good heavyweight overcoats... Made in the correct style. We sold these coats all season at \$8. Others still charge that price, but during this sale we will sell them at.....	4.75
Better Values than ever before in Men's Fine All Wool Suits at..... Cassimeres, Thibets, Cheviots and Scotchies, single or double breasted, sacks, frocks or cutaways. Perfect in fit and finish. Every garment tailor made, and all \$10 00 and \$14 00 suits. Go at.....	7.00	Men's Storm Coats or Ulsters in Rough Material or Irish Friezes..... Cloth lined, large collars, extra long coats, that sold for \$10.00 and \$12.00, in this sale go at.....	6.00
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C. M. WHITMAN
18 South Erie St., Massillon.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, No. 5, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Knap's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns, Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturer of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 8, South Erie street.



Monday, January 4, we begin the sale of 1897 wash goods—a collection that merits every woman's attention—one that far surpasses in beauty and goodness any former year's offering—each of the different lines has been made a forceful example of the store's determination to win with large assortments, choice goods and less prices.

ANDERSON'S MADRAS GINGHAMS AND NOVELTIES

—the superb fine goods made by the celebrated D. J. Anderson mills, Glasgow, Scotland—believe this store can show you more and choicer Anderson's gingham than you'll see anywhere—prices 35 and 40¢.

IRISH DIMITIES

—an exquisite collection—our own importations—20c and 25c. Best American Dimities, 10c and 12c.

B-aautiful New Organdies

—fine, sheer and dainty—such examples of fine art printing as will surprise even the most lavish expectation—25c and 35c. Raye Stripe Organdies 35¢. All the choice new white goods are here—almost endless assortment—5¢ to \$1.25. Finest French Challis, 25¢, 30¢, 35¢—silk stripe challis 50¢, 60¢.

Write for samples and take the real facts—goods and prices—as evidence whether it will pay you to buy new wash goods here.

BOGGS & BUHL, ALLEGHENY, PA.

The New Hook-Back Free To All. I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2 cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friend, and made \$13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip in to the dish or cooking vessel. The spoon is something the housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2 cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

A Chance to make Money.

I have made \$1,640 clear money in 87 days and attended to my household duties besides, and I think this is doing splendid for a woman inexperienced in business. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family wants a Dish Washer. I don't canvass at all; people come or send for the washer, and every washer that goes out sells two or three more, as they do the work to perfection. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I am going to devote my whole time to this business now and I am sure I can clear \$5,000 a year. My sister and brother have started business and are doing splendid. You can get complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Station A, Pittsburg Pa., and if you don't make lots of money it's your own fault.

Now is the time to subscribe.

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Herbert Reports Result of His Investigation.

COMPANIES WANT RID OF PLANTS.

Carnegie Offer to Sell Out at Cost and Bethlehem People Below Cost—Manufacturers Making Too Much Profit. Don't Favor a Government Plant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Herbert has transmitted to congress his reply to a provision in the last naval appropriation bill directing him to examine into the actual cost of armor plate and report to congress before Jan. 1, 1897, and to make no contract for armor plate for the vessels authorized by that act until after the report was made to congress. This provision of the bill grew out of a heated debate in the house and senate, in which the main contention was that the government was paying too much for armor plates. The report is a very important and in many respects a sensational document.

The present cost of armor is \$533 per ton. Mr. Herbert's conclusion is that the cost of material and labor is \$193.70 and allowing for the cost of maintaining the plant and the nickel now furnished by the government and 50 per cent profit to the companies the net cost to the government would be in round numbers \$400 per ton. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have both expressed a desire to sell out their plants the government, the former at cost and the latter below cost.

The secretary opposes the government having its own plant, but thinks the companies are making too much. They should have, he thinks, a fair profit.

For a time both firms refused to give information, but finally did so.

The Bethlehem company accused the government of unfairness in giving contracts to the Carnegies, after assuring them that they would get the work.

Secretary Herbert questions the figures of the cost of the plants, the Bethlehem estimating their plant at \$4,000,000 and the Carnegies at \$3,000,000.

The Bethlehem company estimates the cost of armor plate as follows:

Estimated cost of labor and material, \$250.

Interest on cost of plant, \$78.29.

Maintenance and depreciation \$132.72.

Working capital, \$33.55.

Total, \$494.56.

The Carnegie company's estimate was as follows, exclusive of shop cost:

Interest on plant per ton of armor, \$81.53.

Maintenance of plant per ton of armor, \$67.94.

Loss by abandonment of plant when navy shall have been completed per ton of armor, \$75.49.

Total, \$224.96.

To this the Carnegie company also adds \$25 per ton for working capital.

Secretary Herbert speaks of the armor furnished by the companies to Russia at \$439 per ton, and later at \$520 per ton and concludes from a comparison of prices that there is at least a "friendly understanding or agreement among the powerful armor manufacturers of the world to maintain prices at or about the same level."

In summing up the secretary asks what will be a price sufficient to justify manufacturers in maintaining armor plants. "These two contractors have already been repaid the cost of their plants, together with fair profits. The government is under no obligation to pay them more than the cost of their original investment, but should pay them enough to maintain the plants."

It has been determined, he says, that the cost of labor and material in a ton of double-forged nickel-steel Harvey armor, including allowances for losses in manufacture, is \$193.75. This comprises every element in cost save maintenance of plant.

He allows 10 per cent for this and says it is enough and more. He estimates that the cost of the plants of the two companies to be \$1,500,000, and an allowance of \$150,000 per annum would be sufficient for maintaining the plants. Supposing that 2,500 tons of armor is manufactured yearly, it gives an allowance of \$60 per ton, making, in round numbers, the cost of armor plate \$250 per ton. If 3,000 tons were manufactured, the price could be ascertained by adding \$500 to the original cost per ton \$193, or \$243. He concludes that \$250 may be taken as the cost of a ton of armor when the companies have fair orders for work.

This estimate is almost the exact figure which the Bethlehem company bid for furnishing armor to the Russian government, which was \$249 per ton. The cost of transportation and insurance was \$4 per ton, the nickel furnished \$20 per ton, leaving the net cost \$225 per ton, which the secretary says, if the company can barely make armor at a cost of \$250 per ton, was a loss of \$25 per ton, or \$35,000 on the 1,400 tons furnished. He points out that in the last contract which this company made with Russia, the price was \$370.20 per ton for \$1,135 tons, and says that the profits must have been very large. The secretary says that it is essential that these or other armor plants be kept in operation.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have erected plants costing at least \$1,000,000, but this was done upon the faith of immediate contracts guaranteeing them large profits. If congress shall decide, as the report recommends, that no such profits as has heretofore been earned are to be allowed in the future, it is not probable that other business corporations will venture upon the establishment of plants, although it has been shown by testimony that plants can be erected at a much reduced cost. Should the present armor contractors refuse to make contracts at the figure decided upon by congress, it is not probable that others would undertake the work.

Mr. Herbert says it is not desirable that the government should manufacture armor, and for these reasons, very liberal profits should be offered to the present contractors to induce them to con-

tinue their plants in operation, and he recommends, as a fair profit 50 per cent on the cost of manufacture which would be \$375 per ton. The secretary further advises that the contractors hereafter furnish the nickel which now costs the government about \$20 per ton, making the cost \$395 per ton, or in round numbers \$400. This figure, he believes a fair and equitable price to pay for the armor for the Wisconsin, Alabama and Illinois, the three new battleships last authorized.

The government is now paying \$533 per ton for armor and with the nickel added \$533. At the prices suggested by Mr. Herbert \$500,000 would be saved on each battleship.

Unless the present law is changed, the secretary could not obtain armor for the battleships already under contract, if the companies refuse to bid within the limit congress might fix. To eliminate this difficulty, Mr. Herbert recommends that upon fixing a price for armor, congress also authorize the secretary to erect or buy or lease an armor plant or a gun plant, if necessary. If this is done better results, he believes, could be obtained.

RESTRICTING DEATH PENALTY.

A Measure Passed by the Senate—New Cuban Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate has passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent state laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect and prescribe death for 60 offenses of various character. The bill passed reduces these offenses to five, viz: Treason, rape, murder and two offenses applicable to the army and navy.

In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis of New York, and is amended but slightly by the senate it is likely to go to the president when the minor disagreements are arranged in conference.

During the day Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly, at Havana, to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguilly's immediate release. Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission.

AGREED ON WOOL BILL.

The Committee's Plan for the New Tariff Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—After being in session a number of hours the committee of the wool men agreed upon the form of a bill to be presented to the ways and means committee. Its features are embraced in the memorial of the farmers' national congress adopted at its session at Indianapolis last November and later agreed on in this city in December last. In brief it asks congress to impose on Merino wool and wools of the mutton breeds of sheep unwashed, 12 cents a pound; on other wools, 8 cents a pound; double duty on all if washed, and treble if scoured.

It provides that Australian and similar wools of light shrinkage in scouring, as shown in native condition, shall be deemed washed; that wool in any other than ordinary condition of whole fleece shall be subjected to double duty and defines what shall be deemed scoured wool.

One feature of importance was added to the bill, viz: Asking the imposition of 1 cent a year additional duty on the merino and mutton unwashed wool until the duty reaches 15 cents per pound.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

Wide Range of Industries Represented Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The agricultural schedule of the tariff law when considered by the ways and means committee inspired statements from the representatives of a wide range of industries. There was a conflict between Mexican cattlemen and Congressman Curtis of Kansas over the effect on cattle and beef production in this country of the Wilson rates.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania and Virginia granges asked for bounties on agricultural products. The Massachusetts fishermen and fish dealers and the salt importers and New York producers had interesting tilts. The southern rice growers argued the necessity of higher protection and similar arguments were presented by California fruitgrowers, Philadelphia seed men and macaroni makers, while importers of Bermuda potatoes and onions wanted concessions.

A VOTE THIS AFTERNOON.

The Loud Bill Debated at Length in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling by taking up the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the message under a special order which will bring the bill to a vote this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Loud of California, the author of the bill, is its champion on the floor, and Mr. Quigg of New York, has charge of the opposition. Those who took part in the debate were Messrs. Kyle (Dem., Miss.), Burton (Rep., O.), Brownell (Rep., O.), and Ogden (Dem., La.), in favor of the bill and Messrs. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.), Johnson (Rep., Cal.), and Cummings (Dem., N. Y.), against it.

To Limit Height of Buildings.

New York, Jan. 6.—A bill is about to be introduced in the state legislature, limiting the height of buildings to 175 feet. It will have the endorsement of the city authorities of New York and will probably be passed.

PENROSE THE CHOICE.

Joint Republican Senatorial Caucus in Harrisburg.

QUAY'S MAN VICTOR, 133 TO 75.

Besides the 75 to Wanamaker, Scattering Votes Went to Cameron, Robinson and Rice—Those Absent and Not Voting 4. Details of the Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Republican joint caucus, at 9:40 last night, nominated Penrose for United States senator to succeed Cameron on the first ballot. The vote was: Penrose 133, Wanamaker 75, Cameron 1, Congressman J. B. Robinson 1, Judge Charles E. Rice 1. Absent, or not voting, 4.

The place has been conceded to Philadelphia from the start, and the fight was thus narrowed down to Wanamaker



BOIES PENROSE.

and Penrose. The latter received the support of Senator Quay, and his success is a great victory for that leader. Mr. Wanamaker was backed by the faction in which David Martin is the leader, assisted by strong organizations of business men in nearly every county. Much bitterness was exhibited on both sides.

Senator John C. Grady, who afterwards cast the single vote received by Mr. Cameron was the caucus chairman. While the caucus was deciding the senatorship Senator Quay remained at the Penrose headquarters in a hotel near the capitol awaiting the news of his victory, and Mr. Wanamaker was surrounded by a large gathering of Philadelphia business men at a rival hotel.

Even while the deathknell of his senatorial aspirations was being sounded, Mr. Wanamaker was planning to continue the fight against Senator Quay in the state. At a big mass meeting of his supporters, Mr. Wanamaker made a speech, in which he declared his intention of carrying the fight against Senator Quay into every county, and to contest with him the right to name the party candidates for state treasurer and auditor general. Senator Quay's term expires in March, 1899, and, according to Mr. Wanamaker's friends, the business men will continue their organization with the object of defeating Mr. Quay should he be a candidate for reelection. The legislature will ratify the caucus selection of Mr. Penrose on Jan. 19.

BLISS FOR THE CABINET.

Whitelaw Reid to Be Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—President-elect McKinley and Marcus A. Hanna have at last got down to the serious work of constructing a cabinet for the new administration.

There seems to be no possible doubt but that Cornelius N. Bliss of New York has been offered and accepted the



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

the secretaryship of the United States navy under the new administration. It is the first definite step toward the construction of the cabinet, which will probably be followed by a definite understanding with Senator Allison, whom Major McKinley will meet in Canton this afternoon.

Mr. Bliss was here Monday. With the appointment of Mr. Bliss goes the assurance that Mr. Whitelaw Reid of New York will be the next minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James.

CRANE IS STILL GAME.

Though Nearly Drowned, He Will Again Sail For Cuba.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—In response to a telegram from the Atlanta Journal, Stephen Crane telegraphs that paper from Jacksonville, as follows: "Seven of the Commodore's men are unaccounted for. The ship was probably not scuttled. I will stay in Jacksonville until another expedition starts for Cuba."

Pardoned by Governor Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—Governor Altgeld has pardoned 20 convicts, 12 of whom were charged with murder.

ADMITTED A MURDER.

A Man Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff at Akron.

AKRON, O., Jan. 6.—A man named James McCue, 24 years old, whose home is at Johnstown, Pa., entered the sheriff's office here and voluntarily confessed to the murder of Dick Spencer, who was found with his skull crushed, in a kiln at Week's pottery in East Akron, last Thursday morning.

The murder was a mysterious one and although five tramps were found in the kiln where the body was found, and were arrested on suspicion, no clew of the murderer could be found. McCue was placed in jail. He says that about two years ago Spencer did him an injury, and that he has been following him from town to town ever since to get his revenge. He found Spencer asleep in the kiln last Wednesday night and killed him with a coupling pin.

Romance of an Old Couple.

RAVENNA, O., Jan. 6.—Edward P. Merwin and Lucy A. Parsons have been married here under somewhat romantic circumstances. He is a well-to-do Trumbull county farmer, who, through friends in Ravenna, learned of the existence of Mrs. Parsons. They wrote letters to one another, and although he is 70 and she is 60 years of age, they decided to wed.

Old Lady Dead at 102.

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Generally fair, possibly preceded by light snow; continued cold and brisk westerly winds.

Beach City Letter.

BEACH CITY, Jan. 7.—Jacob Muskoff is in Columbus this week on business. The town is overrun with "bums" shows and lectures. The annual election of the Canning Company will occur on the 15th of January. Merchants all report a fair business during the holidays. Some petty thieving has been going on about town, O. B. Weiner being short several sacks of clover seed. The meat market has changed hands. Now it is Kline & Hartline. The Farmers' Institute was well attended. Miss Sadie Schlafly, of Mt. Eaton, has returned home after spending a week with her brother, E. J. Schlafly. Glad to see our friend, Winfield, on the streets again, after being laid up with the grip.

Shelton's Ailment Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetters, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

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CORN—No. 1 yellow ear, 24¢; No. 2 yellow ear, 22¢; No. 3 yellow ear, 20¢; No. 4 yellow ear, 18¢; No. 5 yellow ear, 16¢; No. 6 yellow ear, 14¢; No. 7 yellow ear, 12¢; No. 8 yellow ear, 10¢; No. 9 yellow ear, 8¢; No. 10 yellow ear, 6¢; No. 11 yellow ear, 4¢; No. 12 yellow ear, 2¢; No. 13 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 14 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 15 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 16 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 17 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 18 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 19 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 20 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 21 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 22 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 23 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 24 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 25 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 26 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 27 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 28 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 29 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 30 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 31 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 32 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 33 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 34 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 35 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 36 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 37 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 38 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 39 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 40 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 41 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 42 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 43 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 44 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 45 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 46 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 47 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 48 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 49 yellow ear, 0¢; No. 50 yellow ear, 0¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 24¢; No. 2 white, 22¢; No. 3 white, 20¢; No. 4 white, 18¢; No. 5 white, 16¢; No.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 8. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over R. A. Jewell's store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of the best quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Cornejo, Proprietor, 222 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1822. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Herbert Reports Result of His Investigation.

COMPANIES WANT RID OF PLANTS.

Carnegies Offer to Sell Out at Cost and Bethlehem People Below Cost—Manufacturers Making Too Much Profit. Don't Favor a Government Plant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Herbert has transmitted to congress his reply to a provision in the last naval appropriation bill directing him to examine into the actual cost of armor plate and report to congress before Jan. 1, 1897, and to make no contract for armor plate for the vessels authorized by that act until after the report was made to congress. This provision of the bill grew out of a heated debate in the house and senate, in which the main contention was that the government was paying too much for armor plates. The report is a very important and in many respects a sensational document.

The present cost of armor is \$583 per ton. Mr. Herbert's conclusion is that the cost of material and labor is \$198.70 and allowing for the cost of maintaining the plant and the nickel now furnished by the government and 50 per cent profit to the companies the net cost to the government would be in round numbers \$400 per ton. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have both expressed a desire to sell out their plants to the government, the former at cost and the latter below cost.

The secretary opposes the government having its own plant, but thinks the companies are making too much. They should have, he thinks, a fair profit.

For a time both firms refused to give information, but finally did so.

The Bethlehem company accused the government of unfairness in giving contracts to the Carnegies, after assuring them that they would get the work. Secretary Herbert questions the figures of the cost of the plants, the Bethlehem estimating their plant at \$1,000,000 and the Carnegies at \$1,000,000.

The Bethlehem company estimates the cost of armor plate as follows:

Estimated cost of labor and material, \$250.

Interest on cost of plant, \$78.29.

Maintenance and depreciation \$132.72.

Working capital, \$33.55.

Total, \$494.56.

The Carnegie company's estimate was as follows, exclusive of shop cost:

Interest on plant per ton of armor, \$81.53.

Maintenance of plant per ton of armor, \$67.94.

Loss by abandonment of plant when navy shall have been completed per ton of armor, \$75.49.

Total, \$224.96.

To this the Carnegie company also adds \$20 per ton for working capital.

Secretary Herbert speaks of the armor furnished by the companies to Russia at \$249 per ton, and later at \$520 per ton and concludes from a comparison of prices that there is at least a "friendly understanding or agreement among the powerful armor manufacturers of the world to maintain prices at or about the same level."

In summing up the secretary asks what will be a price sufficient to justify manufacturers in maintaining armor plants. "These two contractors have already been repaid the cost of their plants, together with fair profits. The government is under no obligation to pay them more than the cost of their original investment, but should pay them enough to maintain the plants." It has been determined, he says, that the cost of labor and material in a ton of double-forged nickel-steel Harvey armor, including allowances for losses in manufacture, is \$198.78. This comprises every element in cost save maintenance of plant.

He allows 10 per cent for this and says it is enough and more. He estimates that the cost of the plants of the two companies to be \$1,500,000, and an allowance of \$150,000 per annum would be sufficient for maintaining the plants. Supposing that 2,500 tons of armor is manufactured yearly, it gives an allowance of \$60 per ton, making, in round numbers, the cost of armor plate \$250 per ton. If 3,000 tons were manufactured, the price could be ascertained by adding \$50 to the original cost per ton \$198, or \$248. He concludes that \$250 may be taken as the cost of a ton of armor when the companies have fair orders for work.

This estimate is almost the exact figure which the Bethlehem company bid for furnishing armor to the Russian government, which was \$349 per ton. The cost of transportation and insurance was \$4 per ton, the nickel furnished \$20 per ton, leaving the net cost \$225 per ton, which the secretary says, if the company can barely make armor at a cost of \$250 per ton, was a loss of \$25 per ton, or \$35,000 on the 1,400 tons furnished. He points out that in the last contract which this company made with Russia, the price was \$370.20 per ton for \$1,135 tons, and says that the profits must have been very large. The secretary says that it is essential that these or other armor plants be kept in operation.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have erected plants costing at least \$1,000,000, but this was done upon the faith of immediate contracts guaranteeing them large profits. If congress shall decide, as the report recommends, that no such profits as has heretofore been earned are to be allowed in the future, it is not probable that other business corporations will venture upon the establishment of plants, although it has been shown by testimony that plants can be erected at a much reduced cost. Should the present armor contractors refuse to make contracts at the figure decided upon by congress, it is not probable that others would undertake the work.

Mr. Herbert says it is not desirable that the government should manufacture armor, and for these reasons, very liberal profits should be offered to the present contractors to induce them to con-

tinue their plants in operation, and he recommends, as a fair profit 50 per cent on the cost of manufacture, which would be \$375 per ton. The secretary further advises that the contractors hereafter furnish the nickel which now costs the government about \$20 per ton, making the cost \$395 per ton, or in round numbers \$400. This figure, he believes a fair and equitable price to pay for the armor for the Wisconsin, Alabama and Illinois, the three new battleships last authorized.

The government is now paying \$563 per ton for armor and with the nickel added \$683. At the prices suggested by Mr. Herbert \$500,000 would be saved on each battleship.

Unless the present law is changed, the secretary could not obtain armor for the battleships already under contract, if the companies refuse to bid within the limit congress might fix. To eliminate this difficulty, Mr. Herbert recommends that upon fixing a price for armor, congress also authorize the secretary to erect or buy or lease an armor plant or a gun plant, if necessary. If this is done better results, he believes, could be obtained.

RESTRICTING DEATH PENALTY.

A Measure Passed by the Senate—New Cuban Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate has passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent state laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect and prescribe death for 60 offenses of various character. The bill passed reduces these offenses to five, viz: Treason, rape, murder and two offenses applicable to the army and navy.

In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis of New York, and is amended but slightly by the senate it is likely to go to the president when the minor disagreements are arranged in conference.

During the day Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguily, at Havana, to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguily's immediate release. Mr. Pepper (Pop., Kan.) delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission.

AGREED ON WOOL BILL.

The Committee's Plan for the New Tariff Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—After being in session a number of hours the committee of the wool men agreed upon the form of a bill to be presented to the ways and means committee. Its features are embraced in the memorial of the farmers' national congress adopted at its session at Indianapolis last November and later agreed on in this city in December last. In brief it asks congress to impose on Merino wool and wools of the mutton breeds of sheep unwashed, 12 cents a pound; on other wools, 8 cents a pound; double duty on all if washed, and treble if scoured.

It provides that Australian and similar wools of light shrinkage in scouring, as shown in native condition, shall be deemed washed; that wool in any other than ordinary condition of whole fleece shall be subjected to double duty and defines what shall be deemed scoured wool.

One feature of importance was added to the bill, viz: Asking the imposition of 1 cent a year additional duty on the merino and mutton unwashed wool until the duty reaches 15 cents per pound.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

Wide Range of Industries Represented Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The agricultural schedule of the tariff law when considered by the ways and means committee inspired statements from the representatives of a wide range of industries. There was a conflict between Mexican cattlemen and Congressman Curtis of Kansas over the effect on cattle and beef production in this country of the Wilson rates.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania and Virginia granges asked for bounties on agricultural products. The Massachusetts fishermen and fish dealers and the salt importers and New York producers had interesting tilts. The southern rice growers argued the necessity of higher protection and similar arguments were presented by California fruitgrowers, Philadelphia seed men and macaroni makers, while importers of Bermuda potato and onions wanted concessions.

A VOTE THIS AFTERNOON.

The Loud Bill Debated at Length in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling by taking up the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the message under a special order which will bring the bill to a vote this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Loud of California, the author of the bill, is its champion on the floor, and Mr. Quay of New York, has charge of the opposition. Those who took part in the debate were Messrs. Kyle (Dem., Miss), Burton (Rep., O.), Bromwell (Rep., O.), and Ogden (Dem., La.), in favor of the bill and Messrs. Quay (Rep., N. Y.), Johnson (Rep., Cal.), and Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) against it.

To Limit Height of Buildings.

New York, Jan. 6.—A bill is about to be introduced in the state legislature, limiting the height of buildings to 175 feet. It will have the endorsement of the city authorities of New York and will probably be passed.

PENROSE THE CHOICE.

Joint Republican Senatorial Caucus in Harrisburg.

QUAY'S MAN VICTOR, 133 TO 75.

Besides the 75 to Wanamaker, Scattering Votes Went to Cameron, Robinson and Rice—Those Absent and Not Voting 4. Details of the Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Republican joint caucus, at 9:40 last night, nominated Penrose for United States senator to succeed Cameron on the first ballot. The vote was: Penrose 133, Wanamaker 75, Cameron 1, Congressman J. B. Robinson 1, Judge Charles E. Rice 1. Absent, or not voting, 4.

The place has been conceded to Philadelphia from the start, and the fight was thus narrowed down to Wanamaker



BOIES PENROSE.

and Penrose. The latter received the support of Senator Quay, and his success is a great victory for that leader. Mr. Wanamaker was backed by the faction in which David Martin is the leader, assisted by strong organizations of business men in nearly every county. Much bitterness was exhibited on both sides.

Senator John C. Grady, who afterwards cast the single vote received by Mr. Cameron was the caucus chairman. While the caucus was deciding the senatorship Senator Quay remained at the Penrose headquarters in a hotel near the capitol awaiting the news of his victory, and Mr. Wanamaker was surrounded by a large gathering of Philadelphia business men at a rival hotel.

Even while the deathknell of his senatorial aspirations was being sounded, Mr. Wanamaker was planning to continue the fight against Senator Quay in the state. At a big massmeeting of his supporters, Mr. Wanamaker made a speech, in which he declared his intention of carrying the fight against Senator Quay into every county, and to contest with him the right to name the party candidates for state treasurer and auditor general. Senator Quay's term expires in March, 1899, and, according to Mr. Wanamaker's friends, the business men will continue their organization with the object of defeating Mr. Quay should he be a candidate for reelection. The legislature will ratify the caucus selection of Mr. Penrose on Jan. 19.

BLISS FOR THE CABINET.

Whitelaw Reid to Be Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—President-elect McKinley and Marcus A. Hanna have at last got down to the serious work of constructing a cabinet for the new administration.

There seems to be no possible doubt but that Cornelius N. Bliss of New York has been offered and accepted the



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

the secretaryship of the United States navy under the new administration.

It is the first definite step toward the construction of the cabinet, which will probably be followed by a definite understanding with Senator Allison, whom Major McKinley will meet in Canton this afternoon.

Mr. Bliss was here Monday. With the appointment of Mr. Bliss goes the assurance that Mr. Whitelaw Reid of New York will be the next minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James.

CRANE IS STILL GAME.

Though Nearly Drowned, He Will Again Sail For Cuba.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—In response to a telegram from the Atlanta Journal, Stephen Crane telegraphs that paper from Jacksonville, as follows:

"Seven of the Commodore's men are unaccounted for. The ship was probably not scuttled. I will stay in Jacksonville until another expedition starts for Cuba."

Fardoned by Governor Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—Governor Altgeld has pardoned 20 convicts, 12 of whom were charged with murder.

ADMITTED A MURDER.

A Man Surrenders Himself to the Sheriff at Akron.

AKRON, O., Jan. 6.—A man named James McCue, 24 years old, whose home is at Johnstown, Pa., entered the sheriff's office here and voluntarily confessed to the murder of Dick Spencer, who was found with his skull crushed, in a kiln at Week's pottery in East Akron, last Thursday morning.

The murder was a mysterious one and although five tramps were found in the kiln where the body was found, and were arrested on suspicion, no clew of the murderer could be found. McCue was placed in jail. He says that about two years ago Spencer did him an injury, and that he has been since him from town to town ever since he got his revenge. He found Spencer asleep in the kiln last Wednesday night and killed him with a coupling pin.

Romance of an Old Couple.

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PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 97c; No. 2 red, 96c; No. 3 red, 95c; No. 4 red, 94c; No. 5 red, 93c; No. 6 red, 92c; No. 7 red, 91c; No. 8 red, 90c; No. 9 red, 89c; No. 10 red, 88c; No. 11 red, 87c; No. 12 red, 86c; No. 13 red, 85c; No. 14 red, 84c; No. 15 red, 83c; No. 16 red, 82c; No. 17 red, 81c; No. 18 red, 80c; No. 19 red, 79c; No. 20 red, 78c; No. 21 red, 77c; No. 22 red, 76c; No. 23 red, 75c; No. 24 red, 74c; No. 25 red, 73c; No. 26 red, 72c; No. 27 red, 71c; No. 28 red, 70c; No. 29 red, 69c; No. 30 red, 68c; No. 31 red, 67c; No. 32 red, 66c; No. 33 red, 65c; No. 34 red, 64c; No. 35 red, 63c; No. 36 red, 62c; No. 37 red, 61c; No. 38 red, 60c; No. 39 red, 59c; No. 40 red, 58c; No. 41 red, 57c; No. 42 red, 56c; No. 43 red, 55c; No. 44 red, 54c; No. 45 red, 53c; No. 46 red, 52c; No. 47 red, 51c; No. 48 red, 50c; No. 49 red, 49c; No. 50 red, 48c; No. 51 red, 47c; No. 52 red, 46c; No. 53 red, 45c; No. 54 red, 44c; No. 55 red, 43c; No. 56 red, 42c; No. 57 red, 41c; No. 58 red, 40c; No. 59 red, 39c; No. 60 red, 38c; No. 61 red, 37c; No. 62 red, 36c; No. 63 red, 35c; No. 64 red, 34c; No. 65 red, 33c; No. 66 red, 32c; No. 67 red, 31c; No. 68 red, 30c; No. 69 red, 29c; No. 70 red, 28c; No. 71 red, 27c; No. 72 red, 26c; No. 73 red, 25c; No. 74 red, 24c; No. 75 red, 23c; No. 76 red, 22c; No. 77 red, 21c; No. 78 red, 20c; No. 79 red, 19c; No. 80 red, 18c; No. 81 red, 17c; No. 82 red, 16c; No. 83 red, 15c; No. 84 red, 14c; No. 85 red, 13c; No. 86 red, 12c; No. 87 red, 11c; No. 88 red, 10c; No. 89 red, 9c; No. 90 red, 8c; No. 91 red, 7c; No. 92 red, 6c; No. 93 red, 5c; No. 94 red, 4c; No. 95 red, 3c; No. 96 red, 2c; No. 97 red, 1c; No. 98 red, 0c; No. 99 red, 0c; No. 100 red, 0c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 34c; No. 3 yellow ear, 33c; No. 4 yellow ear, 32c; No. 5 yellow ear, 31c; No. 6 yellow ear, 30c; No. 7 yellow ear, 29c; No. 8 yellow ear, 28c; No. 9 yellow ear, 27c; No. 10 yellow ear, 26c; No. 11 yellow ear, 25c; No. 12 yellow ear, 24c; No. 13 yellow ear, 23c; No. 14 yellow ear, 22c; No. 15 yellow ear, 21c; No. 16 yellow ear, 20c; No. 17 yellow ear, 19c; No. 18 yellow ear, 18c; No. 19 yellow ear, 17c; No. 20 yellow ear, 16c; No. 21 yellow ear, 15c; No. 22 yellow ear, 14c; No. 23 yellow ear, 13c; No. 24 yellow ear, 12c; No. 25 yellow ear, 11c; No. 26 yellow ear, 10c; No. 27 yellow ear, 9c; No. 28 yellow ear, 8c; No. 29 yellow ear, 7c; No. 30 yellow ear, 6c; No. 31 yellow ear, 5c; No. 32 yellow ear, 4c; No. 33 yellow ear, 3c; No. 34 yellow ear, 2c; No. 35 yellow ear, 1c; No. 36 yellow ear, 0c; No. 37 yellow ear, 0c; No. 38 yellow ear, 0c; No. 39 yellow ear, 0c; No. 40 yellow ear, 0c; No. 41 yellow ear, 0c; No. 42 yellow ear, 0c; No. 43 yellow ear, 0c; No. 44 yellow ear, 0c; No. 45 yellow ear, 0c; No. 46 yellow ear, 0c; No. 47 yellow ear, 0c; No. 48 yellow ear, 0c; No. 49 yellow ear, 0c; No. 50 yellow ear, 0c; No. 51 yellow ear, 0c; No. 52 yellow ear, 0c; No. 53 yellow ear, 0c; No. 54 yellow ear, 0c; No. 55 yellow ear, 0c; No. 56 yellow ear, 0c; No. 57 yellow ear, 0c; No. 58 yellow ear, 0c; No. 59 yellow ear, 0c; No. 60 yellow ear, 0c; No. 61 yellow ear, 0c; No. 62 yellow ear, 0c; No. 63 yellow ear, 0c; No. 64 yellow ear, 0c; No. 65 yellow ear, 0c; No. 66 yellow ear, 0c; No. 67 yellow ear, 0c; No. 68 yellow ear, 0c; No. 69 yellow ear, 0c; No. 70 yellow ear, 0c; No. 71 yellow ear, 0c; No. 72 yellow ear, 0c; No. 73 yellow ear, 0c; No. 74 yellow ear, 0c; No. 75 yellow ear, 0c; No. 76 yellow ear, 0c; No. 77 yellow ear, 0c; No. 78 yellow ear, 0c; No. 79 yellow ear, 0c; No. 80 yellow ear, 0c; No. 81 yellow ear, 0c; No. 82 yellow ear, 0c; No. 83 yellow ear, 0c; No. 84 yellow ear, 0c; No. 85 yellow ear, 0c; No. 86 yellow ear, 0c; No. 87 yellow ear, 0c; No. 88 yellow ear, 0c; No. 89 yellow ear, 0c; No. 90 yellow ear, 0c; No. 91 yellow ear, 0c; No. 92 yellow ear, 0c; No. 93 yellow ear, 0c; No. 94 yellow ear, 0c; No. 95 yellow ear, 0c; No. 96 yellow ear, 0c; No. 97 yellow ear, 0c; No. 98 yellow ear, 0c; No. 99 yellow ear, 0c; No. 100 yellow ear, 0c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 24c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 4 white, 21c; No. 5 white, 20c; No. 6 white, 19c; No. 7 white, 18c; No. 8 white, 17c; No. 9 white, 16c; No. 10 white, 15c; No.

THE VILLA EMILIA.

Gates that I never entered, under the shadow of trees;
Gates with the garden discreet behind the wall.
Is here, O garden discreet, is it here, after all.
Here and behind your gates,
That the love of my life awaits
In a golden sleep the dawn of my coming, under the trees?

Under the quiet of trees the garden sleeps in the sun,
It waits and awaits one day a waking hand.
Is it, O garden discreet, is it I shall stand
One day at the gate and claim
Your princess in my name?
For she sleeps and awaits the appointed coming, sleeps in the sun.

Gates that I never entered, gates of my villa of dreams,
Is there a princess at all that your shadows keep
For her lover, O garden discreet, in a golden sleep?
Ah, if behind your gates
Only a shadow awaits,
The shadowy love that I lay at your portals,
Villa of dreams!

—Arthur Symonds in Athenaeum.

PLAYING MONKEY.

Great Scott! Don't tell me wimmen is allus right! I know different. W'y, it's only th' other day Mary—my missis—wore dead wrong. "Now, yer will be careful, won't yer, Jim?" says she, a-tyin a big red comforter round th' young an's neck. "Careful?" says I. "I be here yer, me boy!" as Mr. Paul Bedford used ter say ter Mr. Bob Keeley. Lord! Lord! Wot days they did 'ave in them times!

Yer see, my old mother 'ad been er great trick act rider, till she 'ad a haecident, an' after that as fer back as Mene, Celeste's day she got inter th' wardrobe at th' Adelphi an' 'went on—one er 'th' guests," yer know. Lord, she wot allus as jolly an as gentle as a sand boy an' used ter tell us kids all about before she was married, so in madame playin th' Indian girl an' afterward dauncin th' gavot in wite scarin. An' w'en she come 'ome from th' theater she'd 'ave 'er little drop er cold gin an' send to us wee uns (a-sittin up in bed a-eatin th' 'ot baked taters she'd bring us) "Down Hamong th' Green Bushes" in 'er sweet voice. "Miss Fitzgerald did sing it that beautiful," says she, a-wipin' er heyes.

"Ow did I cum ter be in th' purfess? Well, yer see, I was brought up a bit sensitive an' with 'er taste fer th' drama, an' bein rather tender hearted like—akin after father, who got killed one night a-carryin out a old blind woman from a fire—I thought I'd like ter be a acrobat or a pantomimist. So one Christmas I gits on at Covent Garden as a sappe an' ad ter do er little "bizness" with th' clown. An Mr. Payne 'e says ter me, says 'e, "W'y don't yer go in fer it?" An I does—goes prentis, an in an spare time did little odd jobs an' 'ad mother wot I could with th' boys. But, yer see, I was a bit old fer a regular bender. Besides, I'd got it on my mind ter play a monkey. Mother 'ad as 'ow she couldn't account fer it, but it wot she went one Monday ter th' zoological gardens afore I was born. 'Een didn't want ter go in th' moon, but I 'ad to, wot she would.

W'en I was 16, I could play a monkey fer all 'e was worth. I got engaged with a troop, an' they giv me a good screw—well, good fer them days. It's different now. We worked all th' 'alls in th' provinces. Then a manager over from America see us, an' we played through th' States. W'en we gits back ter London, I fixes up mother in 'er chamber's as a set behind Hasbly's. Lord, she could nearly smell th' sawdust an' quite 'ad th' 'osses, an' it did 'er good. "Makes me young agin," says she.

Then our troop gits er turn at th' Hibernia. An wot d' yer think? I falls in love with my missis—Mary Mason—a good little gal in th' back row er th' ballet. Well, we gets married five year ago come tomorrow, an' we 'ave two kids—both boys. Th' second one was sickly an' did. But, bless your heart, Tommy, th' oldest, jest a-risin 4—well, there, talk about a munk! W'y, 'e on'y wanted er tail. W'en 'e wot 2 year, 'e 'ung an' clung on ter everything an' wot frightened 'is mother inter fits.

Well, I've 'ad 'im with me in my act fer about three months. (Another glass?) I don't mind if I do. Talkin's dry work. More soda, please.) An last wot I gits leave from my boss ter play fer th' 'then' o' a old pal o' mine down th' east end way. Now, that night Mary 'ad ter reglar 'nigger nigger over Tommy. "Wot's th' matter, mother?" says I. "Oh, nuthin—I-I dunno, Jim," says th' mother. An I could a swore she was a goin ter cry. Then she broke out quite fit like. "Don't let that there Bob Bracy 'ave nothin to do with th' ropes," says she. Bob was th' 'ead carpenter at th' 'all we was due at an' a old sweetheart of Mary's—she 'chucked 'im fer me. "W'y, Bob's all right, mother," says I. "I dunno," says she. "I shouldn't like ter trust Tommy with 'em," says she. "Yer know 'e allus swore he'd git even." Well, after a minute: "It's time yer was gone. Lord, 'e 'im!" says she, a-givin th' young un a extra kiss an' another turn o' th' comforter.

W'en we gits ter th' 'all, it was pretty late—crummed with people an' full of smoke. Tommy seemed a bit sleepy, but perks up w'en I puts 'is monkey dress on 'im. "Ow's th' little man?" says I. "All right, daddy," says 'e. I gives 'im to a woman ter 'old while I goes on th' stage ter see th' tackle was all right, specially a little trapeze of Tommy's covered with leaves an' flowers, which was fixed center o' th' stage, way up in th' flies. There was Master Bob, as busy as any bee. But 'e'd bin 'avin a drop, I could see.

"Well, Jimmy, ole man," says 'e, an' gins at me like a 'hipperpotamus or a 'oma or a Cheshur cat (Bob hadn't no beauty). "Ow's th' missus?" "She's all right," says I. "There ain't no flies on 'er," says 'e. "Ye're a lucky un, yer are," says 'e. "Mary ought ter 'a bin my missis," says 'e. "Mrs. Johnson, if er please," says I. "An not Mary." "Well, ye're getting damn portiekler,"

says 'e, "but yer won't allus 'ave it yer own way," says 'e. "All ready! Stand by, Bracy," sings 'e, th' stage manager. "Right yer are, boss," says Bob, lookin at me ovilike. "Ting, ting!" goes th' bell. Up rolls th' curtain. Th' scene, a jungle, with ropes o' big red flowers a-climbun up an' hangin from th' 'great palms, cocoanuts an' banana trees. I must say as 'ow Bob 'ad fixed it fast rate.

Th' band strikes up, an' th' music somehow gits inter one's blood. With Tommy hangin round my neck I do a lot o' turns an' jumps an' headers an' fly in leaps. Then th' little munk, screamin, falls headlong an' on'y saves 'isself by catchin onter my tail. Lord, yer should 'ear th' people stamp an' rave an' laugh! But one woman faints. Then I takes th' little un in me arms, an' he swings an' swings, an' I gives 'im a banana, an' we chatter monkey fashion—chatter, chatter, an' 'e throws a cocoanut, an' I dodges. Then 'e bolts, an' hidin behind th' flowers, pelts me. An in a reg'lar rage an' issin an shriekin, I does all my big flights an' gits off with no end of applause.

Th' little munk pops out 'is little 'ead an' does 'is little act on 'is little trapeze. Then "cheep, cheep," chatter, begins ter whimper an' worry an' looks out fer poppa. But poppa ain't there (it's all part o' th' play, yer know), an' 'e leans over an' over till all th' mothers' 'earts is in their mouths, an' they 'olds on tight ter th' seats in front on 'em. 'E's sich a little un, yer see. "Oh, 'e'll fall! An' 'e do fall an' catches with one hand, slips agin an' 'angs by one foot. Th' tiny arms is stretched out; th' tiny body swags. Th' baby munk chatter an' jabbars with fright.

"Fer th' good Lord's sake, somebody catch 'im!" cries a woman's voice. That's my cue. Bang! I'm shot up a trap—shot up 20 feet in th' air. I leap an' fly from bough to bough. Th' little munk screams. I look up an' see—what! Th' baby munk swingin in th' air, an' there, atong th' gas batters, is Bob Bracy, 'is red, evil face all a-workin, leanin over—out o' th' flies—a big, shinin knife in 'is 'and. My God, 'e's cuttin th' rope—Tommy's rope. I shall be too late. Th' strength goes out o' me. Millions of lights is in me eyes. There's a red mist an' smoke. Th' sea—millions o' seas—is beatin in me ears—on me 'ead—beatin me back. Me breath comes. I choke—suffocate. Me eyes grow dim. I can't see. I am blind. Me knees tremble. I stretches out me arms, but can't find th' ropes. I try ter speak—no sound. I tries agin—"Dear God, 'ave mercy—is mother—oh, 'is mother"—Then sudden th' strength comes back. I fly. Tommy falls. As I catches him there's a crash in th' orchestra. Th' people scream. Th' rope parts, an' down, down inter depths unknown we go—Tommy an' me together.

"Better, ole man?" says a voice. "Here, drink it up, deary." An a woman—a holdin my 'ead, an' I could smell brandy.

"Open yer eyes, daddy." I opened 'em. There was Tommy, dressed ter go 'ome an' 'is big red comforter round 'is neck. There was Bob, with 'is right 'and tied up an' lookin rather pale.

"Wot's the matter, mate?" says I, pointin to it.

"Oh, on'y a bit of a burn. Yer see, a nipple 'ad fell out o' th' batten close ter Tommy's rope, an' th' scare caught. I couldn't cut it away in time, so I as ter tear it an' get er bit scorched. But th' little un's all right—ain't yer, Tommy? Lord love 'im! I'd 'a rather lose both me arms than anythink should 'a happened ter Tommy—ter Mary's baby," says 'e, a-patrin th' kid's 'ead.

"Well, yer see, Bob's 'and wot was th' 'e thought—'e's bin a 'hooter' at th' 'ospital fer a week. But it's our wotidin day tomorrow, an' Bob's a-comin in ter pick er bit o' grub with us. Gave us a light, miss, wot yer? My pipe's gone clean out. Thank yer.

My missis cries w'en she thinks on it—says she's a-goin ter cut up 'is dinner fer 'im an' kiss 'im 'cos she was mistook an' 'e wot 'e did fer Tommy.

—Emily Soldene in Chicago Tribune.

Presidential Popular Vote.

There is a widespread feeling in the country, if it does not amount to a positive conviction, that some of the laws regulating the method by which the choice of the people for the highest office in their gift is made have survived the period of their usefulness and ought to be revised and adapted to the conditions of the present time, which differ so widely from those existing when these laws were enacted. The indications are not obscure that there is a growing desire in the country to have the existing electoral plan re-examined, and possibly abandoned, so as to elect the president by a direct popular vote. There is at least enough of this feeling abroad to justify an impartial study of the subject from a nonpartisan standpoint, and with a view to do ample justice to the plan as it is as well as to ascertain whether it might be modified so as to become more republican in spirit and to work with greater equality among the voters of the different states.

—Rev. Bishop S. M. Merrill in North American Review.

African Superstition.

In South Africa I and my black companions had once to sit down and wait 2½ hours at a place on a fairly open forest path, because across it, in front of us, about that time in the afternoon, the ghost of a spear flew, and a touch from it was necessarily fatal. And there is a spring I know of in the Kakongo district, where, when you go to fill your pitcher, you see a very handsome pitcher standing ready filled. Many a lady, seeing no one about to whom the pitcher belongs, has picked this up and left her own, but as soon as she got it within sight of the village it crumbles into earth and the water is spilled on the ground. On returning for her own discarded one, it is always found broken.

—Cornhill Magazine.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Clothes For the Children Tailor Made Skirts About the Hair.

Scottish plaids in which astrakhan lines are mingled, heavy ribbed materials, changeable woolsens and plain cloths are all employed for the wardrobe of little girls. Although the general style of making gowns and cloaks for them approximates to that for grown persons, nothing is tight.

Plush and velours du nord compose many wraps this winter. Jackets ornamented with brandebourgs and passementerie are very much seen. Boleros are also simulated on jackets by lines of braiding around the armholes. A valois collar of plush lined with fur may be added to freshen a jacket that is not quite up to date.

Tailor made skirts are very little more than four yards around now and are often decidedly less. Tailor made bodices have a short basque without girdets and valois



FUR NOVELTIES.

collar, with or without revers, and open over a silk chemisette or a vest of light colored cloth.

The hair is so universally curled, waved and braided in these days, and women feel it so necessary to be constantly ready to see and be seen, that their tresses seldom have a breathing time, as it were, except during the brushing process. It is, as a matter of fact, very much more beneficial to the hair if it is allowed to hang loose occasionally so that light and air may penetrate it. Moreover, a sun bath now and then stimulates its growth and brightens its color. A change of style in its arrangement, by which the weight and heat of it are shifted to a new place, is also desirable now and then. Women who have a neuralgic tendency will find the risk of washing the hair much diminished if alcohol is used in the water instead of soap or ammonia. The alcohol is quite as cleansing, prevents chilliness and causes the hair to dry far more quickly.

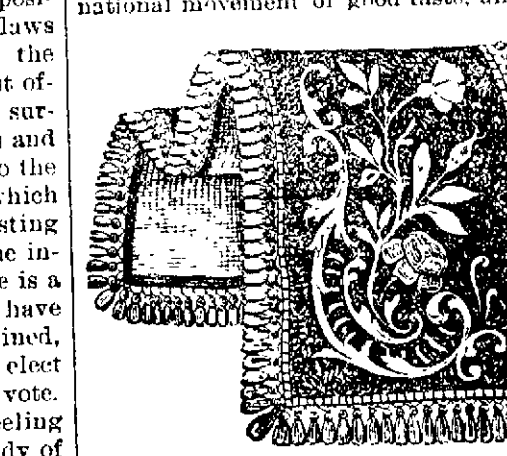
An illustration is given of two of the new styles of neckwear in fur. The first is a bon of marten fur, having a natural head at one end and tails at the other and a pair of shift straps at the side to clasp a cluster of flowers. The second is a stole from blue fox. It has a high, flaring collar and extends to the waist in front.

—The Chicagoan.

DECORATIVE FURNISHING.

Improvement In Household Belongings. An Artistic Piano Stair.

Probably few of the present generation realize what an immense change has been worked in furniture and decorative art lines since the days of our mothers' young ladyhood, for the alteration, once begun, progressed so rapidly that within five years of the time when walnut furniture ornamented with gilt saw excrescences, inlaid mirrors, in gilt and stucco frames, green rep lambrequins and laurel leaf upholstery represented the ideal environment for which the middle class housewife yearned, and in which she felt herself to be not only satisfactorily but elegantly placed, the revolution was practically complete. The improvement began in England, and from there came the first artistic wall papers, drapery and furniture, which in consequence were too costly for households of moderate means. American manufacturers soon saw the drift of affairs, however, and began to produce goods which were like some hotels—on the European plan, but less costly. And forthwith there was a national movement of good taste, and the



PIANO STAIR.

worst specimens of an utterly inartistic period were discarded. Now even the most modest homes are marvels of artistic furnishing compared to what those of 30 years ago. It is difficult to find in the cheapest quality of furniture, carpets and upholstery anything quite so execrable as the plenshings which were the pride of the eyes of the last generation's housewives. As a rule, all present designs of fabrics and furniture are graceful, and at the worst they are seldom actively, rampantly offensive to the cultivated eye. It is safe to say that a person of the most limited means who is furnishing a room or a house can obtain a harmonious effect. Cheap matings, denim, Japanese rugs and good judgment can accomplish wonders.

Among the pretty things that every woman likes to exert her own ingenuity upon are piano stairs. It is better to employ plain felled or plush for them unless one is neat handed at decorative work with the needle. For those who can embroider nicely, however, a pretty design is shown which is just from Paris. The ground is plush, the flowers and foliage being cut from light beige cloth and applied with an outline of bronze chenille and gold and bronze cord. The scrollwork is embroidered in gold silk.

POETRY.

What It Is and What It Appears to Be at Varying Ages.

Ask the first half dozen people you meet "What is poetry?" and the result will be something like this: Five out of the six will look hurt at your springing such a question upon them and say, lamely, "Oh, it's when the lines rhyme, you know!" and the sixth will be annoyed because, for the life of him, he can't say what it is and is afraid you'll think he doesn't know. As to the rhyming definition, beware how you accept it, innocent and simple as it looks. Applied, it will inevitably lead you to the conclusion that "Hamlet" and "Evangeline" aren't poetry, but that "Little Jack Horner" is.

The meaning of the word "poetry" varies, too, with our own age. Five-year-old thinks "Sing a Song of Sixpence" and "Simple Simon" the greatest masterpieces of poetic thought; 15 won't look at either, but pores over the "Ingoldsby Legends," the "Ancient Mariner," and, for a change, the cheerful "Burial of Sir John Moore;" 20 dreams away Sunday afternoons over "Maud," and privately determines to be a Tennyson, too, some day, while 25 "hasn't time to read poetry."

There are two well known poems that always seem to me deserving of our greatest pity—"The Village Blacksmith" and "Casablanca." We give them all the little disagreeable jobs to do—all the kicks fall to their share, and none of the halfpence.

If a comic paper man is hard up for a joke, he falls back upon one or other of them, while the way they are both hacked and unaged and tortured in the schoolroom alone is positively cruel, and, outside its four walls, all the reward they get is general disfavor, to say nothing of social oblivion and derision.

But long after school has been left behind the boy of the burning deck and the smith with the brawny arms turn round upon us and take their revenge for all the obloquy and hard work heaped upon them.

They haunt us and bring in their train thoughts we would rather not think. We don't so much mind the memories of dingy schoolrooms and ink and tears and smudged copies that they force upon us, or even of half holidays spent in durance vile, but it is not of these alone that they remind us. No. They hint at the sad and foolish ignoble days and the long dead loves and hopes and aspirations that have filled our lives since, and we find ourselves contrasting what we are with what we were—too often, alas, a bitter thought!

After all, the greatest and best poetry is unwritten and will ever remain so. Our sweetest love songs come rippling over the meadows with the breeze that rocks the grasses in the long, soft summer evenings; our saddest dirges hum through the woods in the dark November days, when a damp mist hangs gray and pall-like over the hills and the dead leaves rustle as though swept by the feet of a ghostly funeral train, while for thrilling dramas and great, grand epics we need but to look round us into the faces and lives of living men and women.—Exchange.

New York Public Libraries.

The facts which The Book Buyer presents relating to the circulation of books in New York city through free circulating libraries cannot be questioned. Scant as is the aggregate number of books taken, when compared with the population, it is nevertheless satisfactory to learn that there are some few free libraries which can show that, as to readers, they have more. The following is from The Book Buyer's article:

How woefully New York is behind other cities of the country in bringing books within reach of the masses is seen from a comparison of the free circulating library systems. Last year, for example, there was a circulation in New York of something over 1,000,000 volumes by libraries that received a total appropriation from the city of \$65,000. In the same year the Boston Public Library circulated 850,000 volumes and received \$175,000 from the city, the Chicago Public Library circulated 1,150,000 volumes (the passion for reading being more general even than in Boston) and received \$124,000, the Cleveland Public Library circulated 595,000 volumes and received \$60,000, and the St. Louis Public Library received the same amount for a circulation of 331,000.

Luxury of Bankruptcy.

"Why don't you go into bankruptcy?" asked Judge Emden of the Lambeth county court, when Mr. Casswell, a sausage manufacturer of Camberwell, candidly admitted that he could not pay his debts except by small installments. "I am a poor man and can't afford it," replied the latter, who seemed to regard his honor's question as tantamount to asking a man with only twopence in his pocket why he did not treat himself to turtle soup and milk punch. Such luxuries as bankruptcy are not meant for the poor, and he sighed as he added, "You can't become bankrupt unless you have money." "Ah, yes," replied his honor, "quite true! A man in your position cannot indulge in the luxury of bankruptcy." So the unfortunate sausage maker was ordered to pay up at the rate of 10 shillings per month or go to jail for 14 days.—London Telegraph.

Scowling.

Don't scowl; it spoils faces. Before you know it, says a writer in The Standard, your forehead will resemble a small railroad map. There is a grand trunk line from your cowl to the bridge of your nose, intersected by parallel lines running east and west, with curves arching your eyebrows, and, oh, how much older you look for it! Scowling is a habit that steals upon us unawares. We frown when the light is too strong and when it is too weak. We tie our brows into a knot when we are thinking and knit them even more tightly when we cannot think. There is no denying there are plenty of things to scowl about.

A GREAT REMEDY.

Is Offered You at a Small Price, and Reluctantly Guaranteed in Every Case.

If you positively knew and were thoroughly convinced that you could buy one remedy that would replace all the old sticky, greasy liniments, ointments, Balmam's drops, Jamaica ginger, camphor, Godfrey's cordial and such like, we believe you would gladly pay two or three dollars for a bottle. Well, such a remedy has been discovered, but it only costs 25c a bottle. Lightning Hot Drops is the sovereign remedy for all kinds of pains, external and internal rheumatism and neuralgia cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, summer complaint, wind on the stomach, indigestion and all like ailments, a d we tell you upon our honor that Lightning Hot Drops will give instant relief in all such affections when used as directed. It is important that the directions be carefully observed and a cure will quickly follow; and so sure are we this is true that your druggist will give you money back if you get no relief. Now if Lightning Hot Drops didn't do as stated we could not afford to sell it on such very liberal terms. We know that Lightning Hot Drops is all right in every respect and will do just as we say; but if it should fail to give you relief go back to your druggist and get your money. Be sure to go by directions and relief will follow. If you don't need it today get a bottle anyway, as it is a good thing to have in the house, in the shop, in the office, on the work bench or in the grip. It is splendid for change of water. If one of your personal friends were to tell you all we have said you, no doubt, would get a bottle at once. Now, let us be that friend, for we tell you in dead earnest that every word we have said is true—absolutely true. We are honest and sincere in our statements. Lightning Hot Drops is prepared only by us and no honest druggist will try to get you to take something else, and don't you let him do it. Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, O.

How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due, I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and a pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very nearly every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as \$200 a month if you need work you will do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two cent stamps—write at once. John G. N.

A Good Wind Mill—Make It Yourself!

I saw one of the People's wind mills which I saw recommended in your paper recently, it only cost me \$40 and is a splendid mill; my well is deep, but it pumps it all right and with very little wind; the neighbors all like it, and as I am a kind of a carpenter, I have agreed to put up nine mills already, on which I can make a nice profit, and there are many others for whom I can put up mills this fall. I don't see why every farmer should not have a wind mill, when they can make it themselves for less than \$10; anyone can get diagrams and complete directions for making the wind mill by sending 18 two cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., and there can be dozens of them put up in any locality by anyone that has the energy to do so. A Farmer.

Jos. Horne & Co.

Clearance Sale.

We are clearing up all that is left of our Holiday goods, and offering prices which will never be seen again on such good and pretty things. There is a tremendous slaughter in Toys, particularly. It is not at all too late to give someone a happy New Year's Day, at a very small cost.

Toys which were a dollar are twenty-five cents. Iron Toys are particularly cheap and good. GOOD POCKET BOOKS, well made and well lined, which were 75c and \$1.00 are TWENTY FIVE CENTS. All the leather fancy goods are just half price.

TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, which were \$6.50 for a cloth and a dozen napkins, are now \$4.75.

All our fine neckwear is reduced. Our 25c neckties are 10c; all 50c ties are 2½c. Quadruple-plated Tea and Coffee Pots, and Cream Jugs, are just one-half the old prices.

Whatever you need, write for it or about it.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St. PITTSBURG, PA.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDES AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. Only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "So", Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-In-Bay. The steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, January 23, 1897,

at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Pascawau, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. Known as and being part of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 12, and as lot No. 1 on map or plat of Howell's out-lots, containing one acre of land (mineral coal underlying said lot excepted). Being same premises conveyed to John Price by Peter and Caroline Kolla by deed, recorded in volume 305, page 44, Stark county records. Appraised at \$250.00.

Tract No. 2. A certain part of the southeast quarter of section 26, township 12, and bounded as follows: Beginning 600 feet westwardly from the southeast corner of said quarter section and northwardly from said 600 feet, and being 150 feet, and being the beginning of the boundary of the land hereby conveyed and running northwardly 81 feet 1 inch, thence eastwardly 167 feet 3 inches, thence southwardly 27 feet 3 inches, to place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land. Appraised at \$80.00.

Tract No. 3. Being a certain part of the southeast corner of said quarter section and running eastwardly 150 feet, thence southwardly 130 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 22.500 feet, more or less. Appraised at \$750.00.

Terms of sale, cash.

JACOB A. FOLKMAN, Administrator of the estate of John Price, deceased.

ROBERT & McLAUGHLIN, Attorneys. December 22, 1896.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY.

Arthur D. Cox, et al., Assignee.

ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed and authorized for sale at public auction, in the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, January 16, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, State of Ohio, and known as being lot No. 215 in Bernard C. Porter's subdivision of lots 16 and 17 of the eighth division of 150 lots, owned by Wm. W. Payne and family, in the second ward, in the City of Massillon, and described as follows:

Commencing at the south west corner of said lot No. 215, on the corner of the street thence north, east eighty (80) feet; thence north, east thirty (30) feet; thence south, east eighty (80) feet to Houston street thence south along Houston street forty (40) feet to the place of beginning. Appraised at \$400. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff. MEYER & MOONEY, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. STARK COUNTY.

Jonathan J. Kail, Assignee.

ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed and authorized for sale at public auction, in the door of the court house, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, January 16, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as lot No. 194 in McLain & Russell's addition to the City of Massillon. Appraised at \$1,000. Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff. O. C. VOLKMER, Attorney.

Divorce Notice.

Charles Hahn, whose residence or whereabouts is unknown, will take notice that the undersigned, Ida L. Hahn, has this day filed her petition for divorce, alimony, change of name and custody of a minor child. The said Charles Hahn will take further notice that said petition charges him with gross neglect of duty, extreme cruelty, abandonment and fraudulent contract, and that said petition and the matters therein contained will be for hearing in six consecutive weeks from this date.

IDA L. HAHN.

By Robert H. Folger, her Attorney. Massillon, Ohio, December 24th, 1896.

Attachment Notice.

Peter Carnes vs. Thomas Riley, before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the peace of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 23d day of November, A. D. 1896, the said justice issued an order of attachment on the above action for fifty dollars and forty five cents (\$95.45).

Perry Township, Dec. 23d, 1896.

Attachment Notice.

J. C. F. Putnam, plaintiff vs. T. M. Johnson and A. Linker, defendants, before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace in Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 23d day of November, A. D. 1896, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for \$75.51 and costs, returnable Nov. 29th, 1896.

Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio, Nov. 29th, 1896.

By R. W. McCauley, Plaintiff's Atty.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Anson Pease, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

Copyright, 1904, by J. B. Lippincott Co.
CONTINUED

Here, too, were received and answered letters increasing in frequency, and one never-to-be-forgotten day, from a far distant post, there suddenly appeared a very proper young fellow in the conventional traveling garb of the period; and presently Jennie Sweet bethought herself that important household matters had to be looked after at the garrison, and Esther had her marketing to do and must do it. "Of course Mr. Lambert will dine and take tea with us. (We dined at one and tead at six-thirty in those days in Texas.) And so there was no one left to entertain him but Katesie—and the cat; and even the cat was very much in the way—in Lambert's way, that is, for the girl had the ungracious creature in her arms, covering her with undesired caresses, the instant after Esther's departure. The porch was vine-clad, shaded and inviting, but Katesie persistently insisted on the steps and the hot morning sunshine; pussy loved the warmth and sunshine. Lambert sought to stroke and caress Sabina, since Sabina was held tight over a thumping little heart and close under rosy lips and dimpled chin and soft, flushed cheeks. His finger-tips thrilled at the delicious proximity, and Sabina magnetically perceived it and malignantly set back her ears and hissed, whereat he pinched her ears and was promptly bidden to "Go sit ovah yawniduh 'f you can't leave huh yuh alone," whereupon he transferred his attention to Sabina's lashing tail and precipitated a row. Sabina clawed and struggled; the outraged caudal bristled like a bottle washer; Katesie sought to soothe with more hugs and kisses and those emotional and passionate mouthings which women lavish on their feline favorites. "Oh, um Cattums!—um Kittums!—um Possums!—um Twentums!" rapturously exclaimed Miss Walton through her close pressed lips, as she buried her nose in the fluffy fur and this was more than Lambert could stand. With sudden quick decision he lifted the astonished Sabina from the damsel's arms and dropped her on all fours on the grass plot below. Then, as quickly, he seized her mistress by her empty hands.

"Katesie, do you suppose I've waited all these weary months to see you squandering kisses on a cat? Have you no answer now, after all I've told you, after my coming so many hundred miles?"

Her hands were writhing about in his grasp, making every pretense, and no real effort, at getting away. "Ah didn't tell you to come," she finally pouted.

"It's no time for trifling, Katesie. I've loved you dearly—ever so long—ever since the time you leaned this bonny head upon my shoulder."

"Ah didn't! Ah nevuh did!"

"You did; and I've got five glossy threads of your beautiful hair to prove it."

"It was all the fault of that ho'd shoulder-strap. Ah hate it, and you'll hate it for reminding me of it! And still her hands kept writhing in vain, impotent pretense at struggling. He held them with scarce an effort.

"Well," said he, solemnly, "they will never vex your soft cheek again, Katesie. I have worn them for the last time."

"Yo' have?" and now the struggles seemed gradually to cease, and their continuance became purely mechanical, and the big, deep gray eyes looked wistfully up through their long, curving lashes. "Whut—whut foh, Ah'd like to know?" She didn't quite say "abake."

"Well, several reasons have been set before me. Mother is getting on in years, and wishes I could be near her, instead of half across the continent away."

She was looking up at him very solemnly now.

"Ah nevuh could beah you in those things—cits," she said at last.

"Brave! You are mastering army vernacular already, Katesie," he answered, his eyes twinkling. "And do you think you could bear me if I continued to wear the old shoulder-strap? Ah, Katesie, it's too late. Here they are." And, transferring unresisted one snowy wrist to contact with its fellow in the grasp of his left hand, he drew forth from an inner pocket an oblong parcel in which lay the light-blue velvet straps, wound round and round with silken threads of hair. "I couldn't bear to turn them over to anyone but you," he solemnly said. "They are mine no longer."

She was silent a moment. Then the deep gray eyes were again uplifted, studying with troubled gaze the soldierly, sun-tanned young face.

"Ah'd much rather you were going to keep on weahing them," she said.

"But I thought you hated the very sight of them—and the uniform?"

"That was befo' Brothuh Floyd woh it."

He had repossessed himself of the little hands by this time. "Then you do like the army blue a little? How I wish I'd known this sooner!"

"The army isn't so bad, now that some southern gentlemen are going back into it," she answered airily.

"It would be still more attractive with a certain southern girl I know in it."

"Ah don't see how that would do you any good, if you're going to leave it."

"Ah! It was the army I was thinking of just then—not myself. Thank you for thinking of me, Katesie." And now his eyes were brimming over with mingled tenderness and merriment. He had raised her hands, and, placing them palm to palm, stood clasping them, their rosy finger-tips close to his lips.

"Ah didn't! Ah wasn't! Let go ma hands, Mib' Lambuh!" And once

again she began to writhe, simply to feel his resisting power. "Ah wouldn't live like some of those women do at the foht—just like gypsies."

"No," responded Lambert, demurely. "That's what a lady friend of yours told me; she said you were a spoiled little southern girl, brought up without any idea of housekeeping or care and responsibility."

"Who dayuhd to say such spiteful things?" demanded Miss Walton, all ablaze in an instant.

"She said," calmly resumed Lambert, "that the main reason you didn't care to be a soldier's wife, probably, was that you'd always been made a pet of and wouldn't know how to look after a brute of a husband and one room and a kitchen—all a lieutenant's allowed, you know."

"Who dayuhd to say such things? It wasn't Genevieve!—Ah'd never speak!"

"Wait till I tell you the rest," pursued Lambert, calmly. "She said she really couldn't see why I wanted to marry you; you were not at all the sort of girl she'd expect a northerner to marry."

"Ah never huld such outrageous impudence in all ma bawn days. Who was it? Ah'll never speak 'f you again 'f you don't tell me this instant. Ah'll never let you leave this spot till you do tell me."

"I'm only too glad to stay. I was afraid you might send me away anyhow, even after you found I had given up the shoulder-strap—for your sake, since Esther told me I'd find it hard work to make you a soldier's wife."

"Esthuh! She said such mean things 'bout me? Oh, Ah'll pay huh off for that! Ah could manage just as well as she could, and keep house ev'ry bit as well! Ah've been out they often with Jenny Sweet, and seen just how they managed. Ah'd been watching—and studying—(sob) and now—now—"

With sudden inspiration—"Ah believe you're just laughing at me! Ah hate you mo' than ev'uh, and Ah'll nevuh mab'y you—nevuh—jus' fo' leavin' the army and not havin' sufficient confidence in me to think I could be a soldier's wife. Ah might have done it—Ah would, perhaps, if you had stayed, but—but—"

But now she was seized and strained to his heart, and the furiously blushing face was kissed again and again, though indignant tears were starting from her eyes. It was useless to struggle. She leaned there at last, passive, pouting, sobbing a little, and striving to push herself from his embrace, but striving so feebly, so very feebly. "My own little rebel," he murmured, with his lips close pressed to her cheek.

"Esthuh! did tell me I'd find it hard work to win you for a soldier's wife, did tell me you had had no care or experience in the past, did say she thought a northern officer would have fallen in love elsewhere; but she never said you were not 'f it to be a soldier's wife, and I never said I was going to quit being a soldier. I love it better than anything in the world—but you—"

"You did! You said you'd done with the shoulder-strap fo'ev'uh." And up flashed the indignant gray eyes again, and this brought the quivering little mouth, so red and soft and warm, too close for safety to his yearning lips. Down they swooped upon their prey.

"I didn't," he whispered as he held her close. "It's the old strap—the second lieutenant's—I'll never wear agin. I've won my bar now, and my wife."

They were sitting one winter's evening nearly two years later in the lambers' quarters at old Fort Scott. Kinsey was there too, and Floyd Walton with his bride on their wedding tour. A blazing fire of hickory logs was snapping on the hearth, and under the soft light of the shaded lamp was Katesie, a charming picture of young wifehood, her needle-work dropped in her lap, her gray eyes following every movement of her husband, who was declaiming to his guests and pacing up and down in uncontrollable excitement.

It was the January of the "consolidation year," when by act of congress 45 regiments of infantry were summarily "telescoped" into half their number, and some hundreds of officers and gentlemen who had joined the regular service at the end of the great war in the reasonable hope of attaining suitable rank before they died, found themselves suddenly bereft of all hope of promotion and doomed to remain subalterns and file-closers until they were 50. It was the year when to provide for the superfluous officers of the consolidated regiments of foot they

were crammed into every obtainable vacancy in the horse and artillery—when incompetents were ordered before a board of examiners and given a chance to defend their commissions, while—oh, the black shame of it!

others, fellow fellows who had fought all through the war, but had been at some time or other in the past at odds, personal or official, with certain of their superiors, now, without word of warning, without opportunity of defense, without knowing who were their accusers, or what the accusations, found themselves summarily dropped from the rolls and their places promptly filled. The needed reduction by fair means proving too slow, the methods of foreign despots were resorted to; "confidential reports" were solicited from commanding officers, some of whom, disdaining such lettre-de-cachet business, promptly composed the offending document to the flames or "pigeon-holed" it without reply, while others accepted eagerly the opportunity to undermine the men whom courts had honorably acquitted. In some few instances there were gentlemen thus disposed of who never knew they had been accused of a misdemeanor until, amazed, they saw their names upon the published list. Among these thus given their congé was Brevet Capt. J. P. Close, first lieutenant—tenth infantry, at the moment expecting his promotion to the captaincy of company C. "The old man," as his soldiers called him, had returned to duty after his six months' leave, with eyesight permanently impaired, and had been received with cordial and avowed esteem by Farnham and Kinsey and with open arms by Lambert. The manly fellows in the regiment followed suit, and they had done much to rub off the uncouth edges, to polish the rough exterior, and so reveal the value of the gem within, and Close was plodding contentedly along as quartermaster of a four-company post, when the blow fell. Minor, now lieutenant colonel, was in command of the—tenth, the old adjutant and quartermaster in command of him. There was no need of asking whence the unseen allegations came.

An ill wind it is indeed that blows nobody good. In the general "shake-up" there came a colonel to the regiment whose first official act was to accept the resignations of the two staff officers and to appoint Lambert adjutant. "I wish you had gone in for a commission," said he to Floyd, whom he had known in his sergeant days in Texas, but Floyd replied that if this treatment of Close was a specimen of army justice he reckoned railroading would suit him better. Whereupon the new colonel swore that if Close were only back again he'd make him quartermaster and let his oppressors see the other side of his story; but Close never came.

With certain other wronged and astonished men, he had gone to Washington and pleaded his case before a most harassed and unhappy cabinet official who was no longer able to undo the mischief, the senate having confirmed the nominations to the vacancies thus created.

"He allowed that he guessed a few mistakes might have been made 'long of his putting too much faith in what some officers told him," wrote Close to Lambert, "but that in nine cases out of ten the thing was all right. I told him I hadn't come to talk about anybody's rights or wrongs but my own; what I wanted was the captaincy I was clean bilked out of. He said that he couldn't fix that anyhow. The only thing was to take a second lieutenantcy and start back at the bottom of the ladder again. Some of them—poor fellows who'd been so long in the army they didn't know any other way of living and supporting their families—was fools enough to do it, but I'd see him damned first, and nigh onto told him so."

"I guess I've had 'bout enough of it anyhow, Lambert. I did my best for the government in the days when if we fellows hadn't done our best there mightly soon wouldn't of been, any government 'cept Jeff Davis, and if this here's a specimen of the best the government can do for a man that got plugged pretty full of lead fighting for it, why, next war that comes around I want to be a sutler and nothing else. Lucky I ain't as bad off as the rest. The boys are doing first-rate, and the girls are well hitched to very decent farmers, both of 'em, and 'bout all I've got to look after's my property. They're running two railroads through there now, and it won't be long before I can be a senator or secretary, if I can't be a sutler. Now, I'm going back to Spirit Lake, where I'm building the prettiest home in the Hawkeye state, and it'll be all ready to welcome you and Mrs. Lambert and—well—just as soon as she feels like traveling again—and you must come and spend a long leave with me. I ain't got any children of my own, and my kindred are kind of wrapped up in theirs, and I took a shine to you the first day you set foot in that old mudhole of a camp at Tugalo. So don't you fret about the future, Lambert. You stood by me when I hadn't a friend, and—my will's all made, boy, and don't you forget it. Yours truly, J. P. CLOSE."

"P. S.—Dam the Cap."

THE END.

LOVE.

Suffereth Long and Is Kind, Wrote the Apostle, and the Charwoman Confirms It.

"It makes all the difference in the world what a person marries for. I'm so thankful that I didn't make any mistake," said a small, shabbily dressed, tired-looking woman, who was scrubbing at a house where she had asked for work. Her tongue was as nimble as her fingers, but her views on all topics were so cheery and hopeful, notwithstanding her manifest poverty, that her garrulity did not become tiresome to the listening newspaper woman. Her opinions on marriage, coming as they did from a woman to whom marriage had brought poverty and unceasing labor for an invalid husband, were refreshing, and had the ring of a true heart.

"Yes," she said, "folks that marries

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CAPTAIN GLOSE

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING.

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CONTINUED.

Here, too, were received and answered letters increasing in frequency, and one never-to-be-forgotten day, from a far distant post, there suddenly appeared a very proper young fellow in the conventional traveling garb of the period; and presently Jennie Sweet bethought herself that important household matters had to be looked after at the garrison, and Esther had her marketing to do and must do it. "Of course Mr. Lambert will dine and take tea with us. (We dined at one and lead at six-thirty in those days in Texas.) And so there was no one left to entertain him but Katesie—and the cat; and even the cat was very much in the way—in Lambert's way, that is, for the girl had the ungainly creature in her arms, covering her with undesired caresses, the instant after Esther's departure. The porch was vine-clad, shaded and inviting, but Katesie persistently insisted on the steps and the hot morning sunshine; pussy loved the warmth and sunshine. Lambert sought to stroke and caress Sabina, since Sabina was held tight over a thumping little heart and close under rosy lips and dimpled chin and soft, flushed cheeks. His finger-tips thrilled at the delicious proximity, and Sabina magnetically perceived it and malignantly set back her ears and hissed, whereat he pinched her ears and was promptly bidden to "Go sit ovah yewnduh 'f you cahnt leave huh yuhs alone," whereupon he transferred his attention to Sabina's lashing tail and precipitated a row. Sabina clawed and struggled; the outraged caudal bristled like a bottle washer; Katesie sought to soothe with more hugs and kisses and those emotional and passionate mouthings which women lavish on their feline favorites. "Oh, um Cattums!—um Kittums!—um Possums!—um Twee-tums!" rapturously exclaimed Miss Walton through her close pressed lips, as she buried her nose in the fluffy fur and this was more than Lambert could stand. With sudden quick decision he lifted the astonished Sabina from the damsel's arms and dropped her on all fours on the grass plot below. Then, as quickly, he seized her mistress by her empty hands.

"Katesie, do you suppose I've waited all these weary months to see you squandering kisses on a cat? Have you no answer now, after all I've told you, after my coming so many hundred miles?"

Her hands were writhing about in his grasp, making every pretense, and no real effort, at getting away. "Ah didn't tell you to come," she finally pouted.

"It's no time for trifling, Katesie. I've loved you dearly—ever so long—ever since the time you leaned this bonny head upon my shoulder."

"Ah didn't! Ah nevah did!"

"You did! and I've got five glossy threads of your beautiful hair to prove it."

"It was all the fault of that hoid shoulder-strap. Ah hate it, and you'll be hateful for reminding me of it!" And still her hands kept writhing in vain impotent pretense at struggling. He held them with scarce an effort.

"Well," said he, solemnly, "they will never vex your soft cheek again, Katesie. I have worn them for the last time."

"Yo' have?" and now the struggles seemed gradually to cease, or their continuance became purely mechanical, and the big, deep gray eyes looked wistfully up through their long, curving lashes. "What—what for, Ah'd like to know?" She didn't quite say "fakke."

"Well, several reasons have been set before me. Mother is getting on in years, and wishes I could be near her, instead of half across the continent away."

She was looking up at him very solemnly now.

"Ah nevah could beah you in those things—ehs," she said at last.

"Bra! You are mastering army vernacular already, Katesie," he answered, his eyes twinkling. "And do you think you could bear me if I continued to wear the old shoulder-straps? Ah, Katesie, it's too late. Here they are." And, transferring unresisted one snowy wrist to contact with its fellow in the grasp of his left hand, he drew forth from an inner pocket an oblong parcel in which lay the light-blue velvet straps, wound round and round with silken threads of hair. "I couldn't bear to turn them over to anyone but you," he solemnly said. "They are mine no longer."

She was silent a moment. Then the deep gray eyes were again uplifted, studying with troubled gaze the soldierly, sun-tanned young face. "Ah'd much rather you were going to keep on weahing them," she said.

"But I thought you hated the very sight of them—and the uniform?"

"That was befo' Brothuh Floyd woh it."

He had repossessed himself of the little hands by this time. "Then you do like the army blue a little? How I wish I'd known this sooner!"

"The army isn't so bad, now that some southern gentlemen are going back into it," she answered airily.

"It would be still more attractive with a certain southern girl I know in it."

"Ah don't see how that would do you any good, if you're going to leave it."

"Ah! It was the army I was thinking of just then—not myself. Thank you for thinking of me, Katesie." And now his eyes were brimming over with mingled tenderness and merriment. He had raised her hands, and, placing them palm to palm, stood clasping them, their rosy finger-tips close to his lips.

"Ah didn't! Ah wasn't! Let go ma hands, Min' Lambuht." And once

again she began to writh, simply to feel his resisting power. "Ah wouldn't live like some of those women do at the foht—just like gypsies."

"No," responded Lambert, demurely. "That's what a lady friend of yours told me; she said you were a spoiled little southern girl, brought up without any idea of housekeeping or care and responsibility."

"Who dayuhd to say such spiteful things?" demanded Miss Walton, all ablaze in an instant.

"She said," calmly resumed Lambert, "that the main reason you didn't care to be a soldier's wife, probably, was that you'd always been made a pet of and wouldn't know how to look after a brute of a husband and one room and a kitchen—all a lieutenant's allowed, you know."

"Who dayuhd to say such things? It wasn't Genevieve!—Ah'd never speak—"

"Wait till I tell you the rest," pursued Lambert, calmly. "She said she really couldn't see why I wanted to marry you; you were not at all the sort of girl she'd expect a northerner to marry."

"Ah never hudd such outrageous impudence in all ma bawn days. Who was it? Ah'll never speak it' you again 'f you don't tell me this instant. Ah'll never let you leave this spot till you do tell me."

"I'm only too glad to stay. I was afraid you might send me away again—how, even after you found I had given up the shoulder-straps—for your sake, since Esther told me I'd find it hard work to make you a soldier's wife."

"Esthuh! She said such mean things 'bout me? Oh, Ah'll pay huh off fo' that! Ah could manage just as well as she could, and keep house ev'ry bit as well! Ah've been out theh often with Jenny Sweet, and seen just how they managed. Ah'd been watching and studying" (sob) "and now now" with sudden inspiration—"Ah believe you're just laughing at me! Ah hate you mo' than evuh, and Ah'll nevah mah'y you—nevah—just fo' leavin' the boy and not havin' sufficient confidence in me to think I could be a soldier's wife. Ah might have done it—Ah would, perhaps, if you had stayed, but—but—"

But now she was seized and strained to his heart, and the furiously blushing face was kissed again and again, though indignant tears were starting from her eyes. It was useless to struggle. She leaned there at last, passive, pouting, sobbing a little, and striving to push herself from his embrace, but striving so feebly, so very feebly. "My own little rebel," he murmured, with his lips close pressed to her cheek, "Esthuh! did tell me I'd find it hard work to win you for a soldier's wife, did tell me you had had no care or experience in the past, did say she thought a northern officer would have fallen in love elsewhere; but she never said you were not fit to be a soldier's wife, and I never said I was going to quit being a soldier. I love it better than anything in the world—but you—"

"You did! You said you'd done with the shoulder-straps fo'evuh." And up flashed the indignant gray eyes again, and this brought the quivering little mouth, so red and soft and warm, too close for safety to his yearning lips. Down they swooped upon their prey.

"I didn't," he whispered as he held her close. "It's the old strap—the second lieutenant's—I'll never wear agin. I've won my bar now, and my wife."

We were sitting one winter's evening nearly two years later in the Lamberts' quarters at old Fort Scott. Kinsey was there too, and Floyd Walton with his bride on their wedding tour. A blazing fire of hickory logs was snapping on the hearth, and under the soft light of the shaded lamp was Katesie, a charming picture of young wifehood, her needle-work dropped in her lap, her gray eyes following every movement of her husband, who was declaiming to his guests and pacing up and down in uncontrollable excitement.

It was the January of the "consolidation year," when by act of congress 45 regiments of infantry were summarily "telescoped" into half their number, and some hundreds of officers and gentlemen who had joined the regular service at the end of the great war in the reasonable hope of attaining suitable rank before they died, found themselves suddenly bereft of all hope of promotion and doomed to remain subalterns and file-closers until they were 50. It was the year when to provide for the superfluous officers of the consolidated regiments of foot they

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for but one thing makes a dreadful mistake. I often think to myself: 'What if I had married for anything in the world but love, real, genuine, sure enough love! What a fix I'd be in today!'

"You see, my husband's been an invalid for nine years. He went into slow consumption four years after we were married, and he ain't worked six weeks, all told, since; and I've had all the support of him and our three children for nine years, and I've done it by trawlin' round from house to house, scrubbin' and cleanin' house; and all the feelin' I've had about it has been one of thankfulness that I was able and willin' to do it."

"S'posin' I hadn't married for love? S'posin' I'd married for riches, and they'd taken wings and flew away? S'posin' I'd married for beauty, and sickness and mis'ry had robbed my husband of his good looks? Wouldn't I be in a nice fix?"

"But I didn't marry for a thing on earth but respect and love for a good man, and I ain't regretted it, and I ain't a bit unhappy or discontented, exceptin' in the sorrow that comes from the certainty that I ain't goin' to have my husband with me much longer."

"He's fallin' fast now, poor dear! I ain't ever looked on him as a burden. I ain't throwed it up to him that I've had the livin' to make. I ain't fretted nor complained, nor done any of the things I would surely have done if I'd made the dreadful mistake of marryin' for anything but real affection."

"Folks that marries for anything else has got a lot of unhappiness before 'em that I don't know anything about."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pat's Password.

The Irish soldier seems to furnish the story-teller with many an anecdote. The following incident is said to have occurred at the battle of Fontenoy, when the great Saxe was the marshal in command.

"The password is 'Saxe,'" said the officer of the guard, as he sent off an Irish trooper with a message; "don't forget the word."

"Sure I won't, sir," was the reply.

"Sacks—my father was a miller."

When he came to the sentinel and was challenged, the Irishman looked wise, and whispered:

"B'ags, you spalpeen; let me through!"—Harper's Round Table.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For coughs, colds, consumption, and for all affections of throat, chest, and lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baitz's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

A Wife Equal to a Gold Mine.

Will some of your readers give me a good recipe for making a cold starch? I am selling self-heating flat irons and iron a little at every house and have to use some starch every place and want to know how to make good cold starch. My husband was in debt and I being anxious to help him thought I would sell self-heating flat irons and I am doing splendidly. A cent's worth of fuel will heat the iron for 3 hours, so you have a perfect even heat. You can iron in half the time and no danger of scorching the clothes, as with the old iron and you can get the most beautiful gloss. I sell at nearly every house, as the iron saves so much fuel every body wants one. I make \$1.50 on each iron and have not sold less than ten any day I worked. My brother is doing well, and I think anyone can make lots of money anywhere selling irons. J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., will start anyone in the business, as they did me, if you will address them.

MRS. A. RUSSELL.

What a woman Can do.

Last week I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$355.85, the month previous \$260 and have at the same time attended to other duties. I believe any energetic person can do equally as well, as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is just lovely and every family wants one, which makes selling very easy. I do no canvassing. People hear about the Dish Washer and come or send for one. It is strange that a good, cheap Dish Washer has never before been put on the market. The Mound City Dish Washer fills this bill. With it you can wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes without wetting your hands. As soon as the people see the Washer work they want one. You can make more money and make it quicker than with any house hold article on the market. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman can make from \$10 to \$14 per day around home. You can get full particulars by addressing The Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. They help you get started, then you can make money as full fast.

A L. C.

Churnin' Done in One Minute.

I have tried the Lightning Churn you recently described in your paper, and it is certainly a wonder I can churn in less than one minute, and the butter is elegant, and you get considerably more butter than when you use a common churn. I took the agency for the churn here and every butter maker that sees it buys one I have sold three dozen and they give the best of satisfaction. I know I can sell 100 in this township, a they churn so quickly, make so much more butter than common churns and are so cheap. Someone in every township can make two or three hundred dollars selling these churns. By addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, you can get circulars and full information so you can make big money right at home. I have made \$80 the past two weeks and have never sold anything in my life before.

A FARMER.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will

print you anything you need

in the line of job work.

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Almost ? 10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of



Garden Spots

OF THE South

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map, Folders and addresses

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Pennyroyal Pills

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

Original of all other Genuines.

Druggists for Chichester's English Diamond Brand Pills: B. F. Chichester & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Brachy Piles, Hemorrhoids, and all other ailments of the rectum. It is a powerful, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and all other ailments of the rectum. It is a powerful, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and all other ailments of the rectum. It is a powerful, gives instant relief.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit. The use of condiments in your food, such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite. In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food. If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee. Do not eat or drink when ever heart or angry. Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating. Do not wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water. Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red. Have a regular time for rest and eating. Keep your feet warm, and head cool. If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness. Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health. Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one. Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over. Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a "cure" for every ailment; the third, to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family. He does all that he agrees to, and often times, when his failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient. He deals candidly, honestly and honorably with all ailments, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance. Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a pile of needles before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows there is no cure to be had. He does not let his patients hold the scales in their hands, and see the weight of their disease while doing them no good. He does not promise the helpless incurables to do better out the last month of the illness, or give up their last dime in 17 months. He does not let patients under a false guarantee, pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of men over the country are being slowly led to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and troubled. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patent nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must come to the larger cities to receive treatment, and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and expense incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner does not in the least desire to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist, and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their family doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the seat and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel, with his county tract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at heart, he will cure every case that goes to him. No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases, since such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Jan. 21, '97

ORRVILLE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.

Return visits made every 28 days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

THE INDEPENDENT. THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY. WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1893. DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897. SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896. Long Distance Telephone No. 60. Farmer's Telephone No. 60. THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

Governor Bushnell is to be congratulated upon his direct statement concerning his political attitude. He says: "I am not a candidate for United States senator. I do expect, however, to be a candidate for re-nomination for governor at the Republican convention next summer. I thought it best to make this announcement in time, so the Republicans of Ohio will know how I stand on this matter. There may be a number of candidates for United States senator when the time arrives, but the present duty of the Republicans is to see that a Republican legislature is elected next fall."

The governor has never talked more sensibly. The present duty of the Republicans is to see that a Republican legislature is elected next fall. One thing at a time.

The worthy citizens who lament the wickedness of the railway corporations should go to the statistical tables just prepared by the Ohio commissioner of railroads and telegraphs for the year ended December 31st. It appears that the capital stock outstanding amounts to \$641,818,786, upon which dividends were paid amounting to \$10,741,021. But the funded debt was also \$756,617,247, thus making the total charges upon which interest should be paid \$1,398,335,033. The dividends paid upon this sum amounted to less than 1 per cent. During the year 25,794,693 passengers were carried, the passenger earnings per mile being \$3.969, and the freight earnings per mile being \$6.274. Although millions of passengers were transported, only four were killed. There were 391 fatal accidents during the year, divided as follows: Passengers, 4; employees, 108; trespassers and others, 279. THE INDEPENDENT still maintains that a uniform passenger rate of two cents per mile would increase rather than diminish the earnings of the railways—especially if accompanied by the withdrawal of shipper's passes.

THE RECIPROcity FEATURE.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis is fearful that the reported plan of Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, to have the reciprocity section of the tariff bill of 1890 passed, will result in the utter defeat of public expectation of an increased export trade. The countries with which reciprocity treaties were negotiated in 1890 and 1891 felt that the law was very offensive. It was a threat and was resented as such. The international American conference composed of delegates from all the American republics except Santo Domingo, declared un-animously for the negotiation of a uni-form series of treaties that would repre-sent commercial reciprocity in its broad-est sense, and extend as far as was prac-ticable under their systems of raising revenue. They expressed their willing-ness to make sacrifices in order to pro-mote their commercial relations with the United States, and the amendment to the McKinley bill, which was sent to the committee on ways and means by Mr. Blaine in 1890 and rejected, represented their views and wishes and received their cordial indorsement. Mr. Curtis says:

"The amendment was afterward in-troduced in the United States senate by Mr. Hale, and authorized the president to declare the ports of any nation on the American hemisphere, upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provin-cial, municipal and other taxes, on flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, pre-served meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton-seed oil and its products, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furniture and other arti-cles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars and refined petro-leum." This was an affirmative proposi-tion. It offered a reward to any nation that made concessions in favor of the United States. The amendment, which was afterward adopted as section 4, was the reverse. It was a negative proposi-tion, and threatened punishment upon such nations as refused to make conces-sions in favor of the United States. One proposition meant: "If you will do as a favor we will reward you in return." The other meant: "If you don't do as we tell you, we will punish you by taxing your goods."

It is feared that Spanish American pride is such that an attempt to reach out for trade with the old reciprocity paragraph will end in utter failure. It required extraordinary efforts to do any thing with the law before and then the assistance of Mr. Romeo, the Mexican minister, Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, and Gen. Beraza, the Venez-uelan minister, had to be exerted to sat-isfy the South American republics that no offense was intended. Courtesy costs so little that Mr. Dingley ought to put enough of it in his bill to bring about the desired end.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The suspension of work in the Massil-lon mining district means more than a protest against a reduction in the scale from 61 to 61 cents per ton. This fact is made clear in the convention call of

the United Mine Workers, issued yester-day, by which it appears that a demand will be made for Pittsburg prices in the thin coal districts of Ohio. Thus we have again, in slightly modified form, the old differential controversy, which led to the long strike of 1894 and was brought to an end by arbitration pro-ceedings. Prior to that strike the scale in Massillon district was fifteen cents higher than that of the Hooking and Jackson county districts. The decree of the arbitration board was that the Mas-sillon operators were entitled to the same rate as the Hooking and Jackson dis-tricts, and since that time that has been the rule. Meanwhile, another rule pro-viding that the Ohio scale shall be nine cents lower than the Pittsburg scale has been respected. As the Pittsburg scale is now 60 cents, and as 61 cents was the Massillon price until January 1st, the operators announced that after the first of the year 61 cents only would be paid. The miners indicate a determination not only to resist this reduction, but to make a stand for the principle that Pittsburg prices shall be paid here, hereafter.

The miners' position is strengthened by the fact that in Jackson county, the coal of which is the leading competitor of the Massillon product, a similar de-mand has been made. A dispatch from Wellston says that the Jackson opera-tors will close up every mine in the county until next fall before they will consent to pay Pittsburg prices, and thereby give Hooking Valley an advan-tage of nine cents per ton. Should the Jackson county miners yield, the Mas-sillon miners would doubtless do the same, as otherwise they would be throwing their market into the laps of the Jackson operators. The claim is made in both Jackson and Massillon dis-tricts that coal can be mined more easily in Hooking Valley than elsewhere, and sells for less, being of poorer quality, and that, therefore, there is reason why a lower scale of wages should be paid in that valley. The operators here make reply that the difference in quality is made up by modern furnace improve-ments, and that a difference against them in cost of production tends to drive them out of business.

MR. COXEY'S CONVENTION.

Programme for the Gathering at St. Louis on January 12.

Mr. J. S. Coxe, of Massillon, is lead-ing in the movement out of which a new national party is expected to grow. A conference for this purpose will be held in St. Louis on January 12th, and will be called to order at 10 a. m. by Mr. Coxe in the Lindell Hotel. After prayer by the Rev. Harry C. Vrooman, and selection of officers, the following programme will be carried out:

An address, by J. B. Osbourne, of Georgia.

Remarks by Robert Schilling, Paul Vanderfoot, Abe Steinberger, Warren Foster, Henry Kochs, J. W. Dollinson, W. A. Bennington, L. W. Motley, B. F. C. Brooks, F. J. Schulte, B. Odrington, M. Davidson, R. B. Frye, Ralph Beau-mont, J. S. Coxe and others. Subject: The Wrecking of the People's Party and what's to be done about it?

Remarks by J. J. Streeter on the true American ballot system.

Remarks on the Non Interest bond plan, by J. S. Coxe.

Demonstration of gold and silver, il-lustrated with large colored cartoons, by Carl Browne.

Discussion and adoption of an address to the American people.

Selection of a provisional national chairman, secretary, treasurer and com-mittee.

Adjournment.

How They Settled It.

Two men, named Peter Garot and William Clark, had a dispute in Louis-ville, on Saturday night, and finally agreed to settle their case in the grand old-fashioned way. Friends were called up and the party repaired to a meadow, which is near Nimishillen creek. In the midst of the exciting scene which followed, and while the two disputants were pummeling each other, they got too close to the water and both rolled into the stream. After they had been fished out, more dead than alive, they were placed under arrest and later were fined \$8.75 each for fighting.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, head-ache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bit-ters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltz's drug store.

Taken In.

"I used often to read the newspaper aloud to my wife," said Bert Robinson, "and once I was fairly taken in by a pa-tent medicine advertisement. The sedu-cive paragraph began with a modest ac-count of the sea-serpent, but ended by setting forth the virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, it was alleged, was a cure for all bronchial, throat and lung troubles, and would even cure consumption, if taken in time. The way I was taken in was this: I had lung disease, and I bought a bottle of the rem-edy. I was a stranger to it, and it took me in—and cured me." Robinson's ex-perience is identical with that of thou-sands of others. So true is this, that after witnessing the marvelous cures of bronchial and lung affections wrought by this remedy, its manufacturers feel warranted in saying that this remedy will cure 95 per cent. of all cases of con-sumption, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the bowels and cures constipation, headache, sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

The lands, lots and parts of lots returned delinquent by the Treas-urer of Stark County, Ohio, together with the taxes and penalty charged thereon, agreeably to law, are contained and described in the following list, viz:

	Sec. Des.	Ac.	Val.	\$ C. M.
Bloeker, Wm.....	17 24 p s e		45	570 24 93 9
Bunnell, J. H.....	17 47 p n e	5	90	790 50 18 1
Miller, Harriet.....	17 31 p n e		80	560 35 87 4
Massillon, 1st Ward—Lots.				
Bunnell, J. H.....	1337 59x153		80	5 98 2
"	1338 59x152		80	5 98 2
"	1339 59x153		80	5 98 2
"	1340 59x135		80	5 98 2
"	1356 59x135		80	18 43 8
"	1357 59x135		280	5 98 2
"	973 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	973 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	974 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	975 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	977 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	978 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	797 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	976 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	980 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	981 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	982 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	983 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	984 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	985 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	986 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	987 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	988 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	989 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	990 whole	1	90	6 00 3
"	991 whole	1	90	6 00 3
Grapevine, J. H.....	988 41 1/2 x 56 Erie		2640	120 3 00 0
"	998 16x56		386	1 1 00 0
"	811 w 1/2		240	1 1 00 0
Hackett, Clarence.....	1019 50x156		620	3 00 0
Kuster, John.....	1077-1078-1079 e 1-3		2080	90 00 0
Lutz, Jonas.....	161-162 60x144 Oak		200	1 00 0
Masters, A.....	1349 ex 50 s p		380	1 1 00 0
Martin, Edisha.....	1940 whole		900	5 00 0
Sibala, Eliza.....	1498 60x124 Oak		380	1 1 00 0
Schott, Fabian.....	1351 59x135 Kent		380	1 1 00 0
Whitney, Moses H.....	954 e 1/2		380	1 1 00 0
Yost, Jessie F. F.....	1500 45x144 Oak		1280	6 00 0
Massillon, Second Ward—Lands.				
Geier, Lucy.....	17-112 p n w	10	280	1 1 00 0
Lorimer, Alice.....	17-109 p n w	15	280	1 1 00 0
Massillon, Second Ward—Lots.				
Albright, G. L.....	556 6x16		30	0 0 0 0
Burtscher, J. W.....	315 40x150 Musk		430	2 0 0 0
Brucher, J. G. est.....	93-94-95 2 5		10 210	61 00 0
Chandler, E. T.....	207 35x180 Main		540	8 00 0
Carver, John.....	1888 whole		470	8 00 0
Elmer, Lena.....	316 50x75		210	1 00 0
Herring, Ed L.....	1845 whole		520	9 00 0
Herring, Ed.....	614 60x140 Trem		1110	4 00 0
Herring, Ed.....	614 60x140		380	1 1 00 0
Jarvis, Kent est.....	93-94 1 3 of 2 5		6800	4 00 0
Kuhn, John H.....	1895 whole		330	0 0 0 0
Linerode, Jos.....	671 70x200		330	0 0 0 0
Most, Minnie.....	853 64x155		380	0 0 0 0
Portner, C. B.....	2189 ex 40x105 1/2		100	0 0 0 0
Shertzner, J. V.....	130 e 1/2		410	0 0 0 0
Schott, Charlotte.....	1384 26x150 park		900	0 0 0 0
Schott, Tobias.....	1675 whole		100	0 0 0 0
Thornburg, Wm.....	1864 50x 30 Borden		60	0 0 0 0
Thornburg, Wm.....	1556 whole		450	0 0 0 0
Urban, Grace.....	1121 53x150		50	0 0 0 0
Von Kannel, C. F.....	1673 whole		40	0 0 0 0
Walker, A. B.....	1597 50x130		59	0 0 0 0
Massillon, Third Ward—Lands.				
Barnett, Martha.....	7-194 p s e	41	140	0 0 0 0
C. L. & W. R. R.....	7-216 p s e	31	280	0 0 0 0
C. L. & W. R. R.....	7-219 p s e		380	0 0 0 0
C. L. & W. R. R.....	7-220 p s e		430	0 0 0 0
C. L. & W. R. R.....	7-221 p s e		470	0 0 0 0
C. L. & W. R. R.....	7-147 p s e	2	61	330 0 0 0
C. L. & W. R. R.....	7-149 p s e	2	470	0 0 0 0
Davis, Esther W.....	7-240 p n w	2	22	430 0 0 0
Hewing, Ed.....	7-160 p s w	23	190	0 0 0 0
Hansen, Caroline.....	6-265 p s e	2	32	140 0 0 0
Ulman, Jos.....	6-298 p s e	1	610	0 0 0 0
Massillon Township School.				
Fisher, Nicholas.....	6-255 p s e	6	10 0	0 0 0 0
Massillon, Third Ward—Lots.				
Bammerlin, C. J.....	31 40x120 Plum		650	0 0 0 0
Essinger Chas Jr.....	270 part	25	470	0 0 0 0
Genet, Edward.....	1317 whole		190	0 0 0 0
Jackson, H. C. M. Lain.....	45 3x66 Erie		140	0 0 0 0
Kletz, Caroline.....	2035 whole		330	0 0 0 0
Klaus, Dorothea.....	202 30x180		330	0 0 0 0
Keller, Mary A.....	1505 whole		610	0 0 0 0
Malone, Elmer.....	2084 whole		30	290 0 0 0
Platt, Philomena.....	1381 w 7 3		900	0 0 0 0
Smith, Phil Jr.....	251 11x115		3410	0 0 0 0
Smith, Wil. T. Clay.....	35 77 1/2 x 150 Main			
Township School District.				
Housel, A.....	1421 whole		190	0 0 0 0
Massillon, 4th Ward—Lots.				
Bomberger, Andr.....	572 90x161 Andr		430	0 0 0 0
Borgen, Adam.....	364 whole		380	0 0 0 0
Harmon, Robt.....	573 part		410	0 0 0 0
Kohl, Edw.....	277 part		590	0 0 0 0
Seiler, Michael.....	277 part	33	300	0 0 0 0

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
Fourth Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1888.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
ANNI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.
Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

Governor Bushnell is to be congratulated upon his direct statement concerning his political attitude. He says: "I am not a candidate for United States senator. I do expect, however, to be a candidate for re-nomination for governor at the Republican convention next summer. I thought it best to make this announcement in time, so the Republicans of Ohio will know how I stand on this matter. There may be a number of candidates for United States senator when the time arrives, but the present duty of the Republicans is to see that a Republican legislature is elected next fall."

The governor has never talked more sensibly. The present duty of the Republicans is to see that a Republican legislature is elected next fall. One thing at a time.

The worthy citizens who lament the wickedness of the railway corporations should go to the statistical tables just prepared by the Ohio commissioner of railroads and telegraphs for the year ended December 31st. It appears that the capital stock outstanding amounts to \$641,813,786, upon which dividends were paid amounting to \$10,741,021. But the funded debt was also \$756,617,247, thus making the total charges upon which interest should be paid \$1,398,331,033. The dividends paid upon this sum amounted to less than 1 per cent. During the year 25,794,693 passengers were carried, the passenger earnings per mile being \$2.069.28, and the freight earnings per mile being \$6.274.16. Although millions of passengers were transported, only four were killed. There were 391 fatal accidents during the year, divided as follows: Passengers, 4; employees, 108; trespassers and others, 279. THE INDEPENDENT still maintains that a uniform passenger rate of two cents per mile would increase rather than diminish the earnings of the railways—especially if accompanied by the withdrawal of shipper's passes.

THE RECIPROCITY FEATURE.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis is fearful that the reported plan of Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee, to have the reciprocity section of the tariff bill of 1890 passed, will result in the utter defeat of public expectation of an increased export trade. The countries with which reciprocity treaties were negotiated in 1890 and 1891 felt that the law was very offensive. It was a threat and was resented as such. The international American conference composed of delegates from all the American republics except Santo Domingo, declared unanimously for the negotiation of a uniform series of treaties that would represent commercial reciprocity in its broadest sense, and extend as far as was practicable under their systems of raising revenue. They expressed their willingness to make sacrifices in order to promote their commercial relations with the United States, and the amendment to the McKinley bill, which was sent to the committee on ways and means by Mr. Blaine in 1890 and rejected, represented their views and wishes and received their cordial endorsement. Mr. Curtis says:

"The amendment was afterward introduced in the United States senate by Mr. Hale, and authorized the president to declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any nation on the American hemisphere, upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provincial, municipal and other taxes, our flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cotton-seed oil and its products, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food, lumber, furniture and other articles of wood, agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars and refined petroleum." This was an affirmative proposition. It offered a reward to any nation that made concessions in favor of the United States. The amendment, which was afterward adopted as section 4, was the reverse. It was a negative proposition, and threatened punishment upon such nations as refused to make concessions in favor of the United States. (One proposition meant: "If you will do as we tell you, we will reward you by taxing your goods.")

It is feared that Spanish American pride is such that an attempt to reach out for trade with the old reciprocity paragraph will end in utter failure. It required extraordinary efforts to do any thing with the law before and then the assistance of Mr. Romeo, the Mexican minister, Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, and Gen. Beraza, the Venezuelan minister, had to be exerted to satisfy the South American republics that no offense was intended. Courtesy costs so little that Mr. Dingley ought to put enough of it in his bill to bring about the desired end.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The suspension of work in the Massillon mining district means more than a protest against a reduction in the scale from 61 to 51 cents per ton. This fact is made clear in the convention call of

the United Mine Workers, issued yesterday, by which it appears that a demand will be made for Pittsburgh prices in the thin coal districts of Ohio. Thus we have again, in slightly modified form, the old differential controversy, which led to the long strike of 1894 and was brought to an end by arbitration proceedings. Prior to that strike the scale in Massillon district was fifteen cents higher than that of the Hocking and Jackson county districts. The decrease of the arbitration board was that the Massillon operators were entitled to the same rate as the Hocking and Jackson districts, and since that time that has been the rule. Meanwhile, another rule providing that the Ohio scale shall be nine cents lower than the Pittsburgh scale has been respected. As the Pittsburgh scale is now 60 cents, and as 61 cents was the Massillon price until January 1st, the operators announced that after the first of the year 51 cents only would be paid. The miners indicate a determination not only to resist this reduction, but to make a stand for the principle that Pittsburgh prices shall be paid here, hereafter.

The miners' position is strengthened by the fact that in Jackson county, the coal of which is the leading competitor of the Massillon product, a similar demand has been made. A dispatch from Wellston says that the Jackson operators will close up every mine in the county until next fall before they will consent to pay Pittsburgh prices, and thereby give Hocking Valley an advantage of nine cents per ton. Should the Jackson county miners yield, the Massillon miners would doubtless do the same, as otherwise they would be throwing their market into the laps of the Jackson operators. The claim is made in both Jackson and Massillon districts that coal can be mined more easily in Hocking Valley than elsewhere, and sells for less, being of poorer quality, and that, therefore, there is reason why a lower scale of wages should be paid in that valley. The operators here make reply that the difference in quality is made up by modern furnace improvements, and that a difference against them in cost of production tends to drive them out of business.

MR. COXEY'S CONVENTION.

Programme for the Gathering at St. Louis on January 12.

Mr. J. S. Coxe, of Massillon, is leading in the movement out of which a new national party is expected to grow. A conference for this purpose will be held in St. Louis on January 12th, and will be called to order at 10 a. m. by Mr. Coxe in the Lindell Hotel. After prayer by the Rev. Harry C. Vrooman, and selection of officers, the following programme will be carried out:

An address, by J. B. Osbourne, of Georgia.

Remarks by Robert Schilling, Paul Vandervoort, Abe Steinberger, Warren Foster, Henry Kochs, J. W. Dollinson, W. A. Bennington, L. W. Motley, B. F. C. Brooks, F. J. Schutte, B. Cordington, M. Davidson, R. B. Frye, Ralph Beaumont, J. S. Coxe and others. Subject: The Wrecking of the People's Party and what's to be done about it?

Remarks by J. J. Streeter on the true American ballot system.

Remarks on the Non-Interest bond plan, by J. S. Coxe.

Demonstration of gold and silver, illustrated with large colored cartoons, by Carl Browne.

Discussion and adoption of an address to the American people.

Selection of a provisional national chairman, secretary, treasurer and committee.

Adjournment.

How They Settled It.

Two men, named Peter Garot and William Clark, had a dispute in Louisville, on Saturday night, and finally agreed to settle their case in the grand old-fashioned way. Friends were called up and the party repaired to a meadow, which is near Nimschillen creek. In the midst of the exciting scene which followed, and while the two disputants were pummeling each other, they got too close to the water and both rolled into the stream. After they had been fished out, more dead than alive, they were placed under arrest and later were fined \$8.75 each for fighting.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Taken In.

"I used often to read the newspaper aloud to my wife," said Bert Robinson, "and once I was fairly taken in by a patent medicine advertisement. The seductive paragraph began with a modest account of the sea-serpent, but ended by setting forth the virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, it was alleged, was a cure for all bronchial, throat and lung troubles, and would even cure consumption, if taken in time. The way I was taken in was this: I had lung disease, and I bought a bottle of the remedy. I was a stranger to it, and it took me in—and cured me. Robinson's experience is identical with that of thousands of others. So true is this, that after witnessing the marvelous cures of bronchial and lung affections wrought by this remedy, its manufacturers feel warranted in saying that this remedy will cure 95 per cent. of all cases of consumption, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

Wright's Celery Tea, regulates the action of the kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.

The lands, lots and parts of lots returned delinquent by the Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio, together with the taxes and penalty charged thereon, agreeably to law, are contained and described in the following list, viz:

Massillon, 1st Ward—Lands.			
Sec. Des.	Ac.	Val.	\$ Cts. M.
Blooker, Wm.....	17 24 p s e	45	570 24 92 9
Bunnell, J. H.....	17 47 p n e	5	790 50 18 1
Muller, Harriet.....	17 31 p n e	80	590 35 87 4
Massillon, 1st Ward—Lots.			
Bunnell, J. H.....	1337 59x153	80	5 98 2
"	1338 59x152	80	5 98 2
"	1339 59x153	80	5 98 2
"	1345 59x135	80	5 98 2
"	1356 59x135	80	18 43 8
"	1357 59x135	280	5 98 2
"	972 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	973 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	974 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	975 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	977 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	978 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	979 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	980 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	981 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	982 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	983 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	984 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	985 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	986 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	987 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	988 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	989 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	990 whole	1	90 6 60 3
"	991 whole	1	90 6 60 3
Grapevine, J. H.....	998 41 1/2 x 56 Erie	2640	121 08 2
"	998 16x56	600	31 02 4
"	811 w 1/2	330	16 01 2
Hackett, Clarence.....	1019 50x156	240	11 91 7
Kuster, John.....	1077-1078-1079 e 1-3	620	30 34 6
Lutz, Jonas.....	161-162 60x144 Oak	2080	95 62 4
Masters, A.....	1349 ex 50 s p	200	10 09 8
Martin, Edisha.....	1340 whole	380	18 28 6
Sibala, Eliz.....	1498 60x124 Oak	900	57 08
Schott, Fabian.....	1351 59x135 Kent	380	18 28 6
Whitney, Moses H.....	954 e 1/2	350	17 37 7
Yost, Jessie F. F.....	1500 45x144 Oak	1280	80 89 5

Massillon, Second Ward—Lands.			
Geier, Lucy.....	17-112 p n w	10	280 13 73 7
Lorner, Alice.....	17-109 p n w	15	260 13 97 8

Massillon, Second Ward—Lots.			
Albright, G. L.....	556 6x16	30	5 77 1
Bartscher, J. W.....	315 40x150 Musk	430	27 78 1
Bucher, J. G. est.....	93-94-95 2 5	10 210	612 44 8
Chandler, E. T.....	207 35x180 Main	840	80 99 2
Carver, John.....	1888 whole	470	22 38
Elmer, Lena.....	316 50x75	210	10 55 3
Herring, Ed.....	1845 whole	520	24 65 4
Herring, Ed.....	614 60x140 Trem	1110	51 37 3
Herring, Ed.....	614 60x140	380	18 28 6
Jarvis, Kent est.....	92-94 1 3 of 2-5	6800	429 82 2
Kuhn, John H.....	1895 whole	330	16 01 2
Linerode, Jos.....	671 70x200	330	26 45 3
Most, Minnie.....	553 64x155	380	18 28 6
Portner, C. B.....	2189 ex 40x105 1/2	100	10 65 4
Shertzler, J. V.....	130 s 1/2	410	19 65 1
Schott, Charlotte.....	1384 26x150 park	900	41 93 0
Schott, Tobias.....	1675 whole	100	8 25 1
Thornburg, Wm.....	1564 50x 30 Borden	60	4 88 9
Thornburg, Wm.....	1556 whole	450	29 02 8
Urban, Grace.....	1121 53x150	40	4 91 4
Von Kannel, C. F.....	1673 whole	59	4 11 3
Walker, A. B.....	1597 50x130		

Massillon, Third Ward—Lands.			
Barnett, Martha.....	7-194 p s e	41	140 7 36 8
C. L. & W. R.....	7-216 p s e	31	280 23 25 5
C. L. & W. R.....	7-219 p s e	380	31 17 7
C. L. & W. R.....	7-220 p s e	480	35 14 9
C. L. & W. R.....	7-221 p s e	470	38 32 4
C. L. & W. R.....	7-147 p s e	2 61	330 27 20 8
C. L. & W. R.....	7-149 p s e	2	470 38 32 4
Davis, Esther W.....	7-240 p n w	2 22	480 27 78 1
Hewling, Ed.....	7-160 p s w	2 190	9 64 5
Hansen, Caroline.....	6-265 p s e	2 22	140 7 36 8
Ulman, Jos.....	6-293 p s e	1	610 28 74 8

Massillon Township School.			
Fisher, Nicholas.....	6-255 p s e	6	10 0 58 31 9

Massillon, Third Ward—Lots.			
Bammerlin, C. J.....	31 40x120 Plum	660	31 02 4
Eseinger, Chas Jr.....	270 part	470	22 38
Genet, Edward.....	1317 whole	190	10 79 8
Jackson, H. C. M. Land.....	45 38x60 Erie	140	14 72 8
Klotz, Caroline.....	2035 whole	330	21 55 3
Klaus, Dorothea.....	202 30x180	330	16 01 2
Keller, Mary A.....	1505 whole	610	20 52 3
Malone, Elmer.....	2084 whole	30	3 89 8
Platt, Philomena.....	1381 w 1/2	290	19 05 9
Smith, Phil Jr.....	251 111x115	900	41 93
Smith, Wil. T. Clay.....	35 77 1/2 x 150 Main	3410	320 55 3

Township School District.			
Housel, A.....	1421 whole	190	11 70 7

Massillon, 4th Ward—Lots.			
Bomberger, Andr.....	572 90x161 Andr	430	20 56 1
Borgen, Adam.....	364 whole	380	24 66 6
Harmon, Robt.....	573 part	410	32 10 7
Kohl, Edw.....	574 part	590	21 12 2
Seiler, Michael.....	277 part	33	300 15 79 7

The Greatest Monarch

Is a fit subject for pity if he is troubled with dyspepsia, while his poorest subject who digests properly may well be envied by a prince thus afflicted. The dyspepsia of every clime and nation owe a debt of gratitude to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which rescues them from one of the most obstinate and troublesome complaints against which medical skill is directed. On this continent, in Europe and the tropics, this sterling remedy is pre-eminently and justly popular, not only as a stomachic, but also as a means of preventing and curing malarial, rheumatic, kidney, bilious and nervous disorders. It improves appetite and sleep, hastens convalescence and the acquisition of vigor after exhausting maladies, and counteracts the infirmities of age. A wineglassful taken before retiring has a tendency to promote tranquil, health yielding sleep, a boon much coveted by nervous invalids.

Attractive Figures

Come with good health. It is easily seen when a woman has perfect health, her face and figure show it. The painful disorders and diseases that afflict womankind make themselves seen as well as felt. Dull eyes, bloated or sallow faces, and a wasted form, follow them. This is the time to turn to the right remedy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system, and regulates and promotes every proper function. It's a quieting, soothing nerve tonic. It corrects and cures, safely and surely, all those derangements, weakness, irregularities and discharges peculiar to the sex. For young girls just entering womanhood; woman at the critical "change of life"; or every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, it's something to remember that there's a medicine that will help you.

Itching Piles, night's horrid plague, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Your dealer ought to keep it.

Cure your cough and prevent consumption by using Dr. Huntington's Cough Cure, 25c. Cripples, West Side drugist.

Did you ever stop to think what indigestion really means? It means simply that your stomach is tired. If our legs are tired, we ride. The horse and the steam engine do the work. Why not give your stomach a ride that is, let something else do its work. Foods can be digested outside of the body. All plants contain digestive principles that will do this. The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains digestive principles and is a preparation designed to rest the stomach. The Shakers themselves have such unbounded confidence in it that they have placed 10 cent sample bottles on the market, and it is said that even so small a quantity proves beneficial in a vast majority of cases. All druggists keep it.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

No quarter will do as much good as the one that buys Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick and bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worse condition afterward—but help that lasts.

"Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. It is a wonderful medicine." Miss Julia Elbridge, box 35, West Cornwall, Conn.

Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made a \$1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared \$10, the second week I cleared \$1.25 I expect to run up to \$25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor and saves oil, it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home.

Miss Tina W.

AN ORDINANCE PASSED.

First Meeting of the Council in the New Year.

ALL MEMBERS WERE PRESENT.

The Telephone Ordinance Taken Up and Passed—Street Work Received Consideration—Reports from the Officers of the City and Bills Paid.

The first meeting of the city council in the new year was held on Tuesday night. There were present Messrs. Brown, Geltz, Jacoby, Paul, Kramer, Smith, Kouth and President Reay.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$139.85 during the two weeks ending December 18, 1896, \$10 for cleaning sewers, and \$78.60 during the two weeks ending January 2, 1897. The report was accepted and orders drawn, on Mr. Smith's motion.

The mayor's notification of the damage suit brought by C. W. Arntz against the city of Massillon and the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, was referred to the judiciary committee with the solicitor.

Quarterly reports of both the mayor and marshal were presented. Mayor Schott reported the collection of fines amounting to \$31 and license fees aggregating \$49. According to Marshal Markel's prison report 77 persons were imprisoned and \$14 is the amount expended for subsistence. Both reports were accepted.

The official canvass of the ballot in the second ward for councilman, as reported, gives William Pietzcker 157 and Christian Kouth 259.

The engineer filed a lengthy report concerning the recent improvement of various streets by curbing and guttering. On Wellman, North High and Green streets he found the work satisfactorily done, and recommended full payment to the contractors. He advised the council, however, to retain at least 10 or 15 per cent. of the amounts due contractors for work on other streets, as the work was not up to the standard. The engineer also reported the cost of seed improvements, and the reports were accepted and filed.

THE TELEPHONE ORDINANCE.

The street and alley committee, to whom the ordinance granting an unlimited franchise to the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company was referred, reported it back to the council recommending that the same be laid upon the table. The report was accepted on Mr. Brown's motion and he, by motion, caused the ordinance to be read a second time and to be tabled. Mr. Kramer immediately presented a revised ordinance granting the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company, a 30 years franchise, providing for the construction and maintenance of its lines in the city of Massillon. The rules were suspended and the ordinance was given three readings and was passed. There was but one dissenting vote that of Mr. Geltz.

An ordinance by Mr. Paul provided for an assessment on property owners, in 4 semi-annual installments, to pay for paving, gutter and flagging on High, Third, Cliff, Green, Wellman, North Erie, North Mill, East, East Tremont, East Oak and Prospect streets and Jarvis avenue. This ordinance was read three times and passed on a suspension of the rules.

Further time was granted the solicitor and judiciary committee to investigate the E. L. Hering damage claim.

A resolution by Mr. Kramer providing for the construction of a foot bridge, at a cost not exceeding \$20, over the creek at McLain street and leading to the bridge works, was adopted.

Mr. Paul's motion to pay Jacob Kohlmaier in full for excavating for gutters, was agreed to. Also his motion to pay in full Frank Seiler, Frank Clementz and Philip Diefenbacher for their work on High, Wellman and Cliff streets respectively.

Other contractors will be paid up to within five per cent.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

On Mr. Brown's motion Joseph Russell and Peter Sailer were re-elected members of the board of health by acclamation. Frank Crone was likewise re-elected sewer commissioner, and G. L. Albrecht and George Young park commissioners.

The Ezekiel Keller claim was again referred to the solicitor and judiciary committee, and the street commissioner instructed to notify the Albrecht heirs to remove cobble stones from the sidewalk abutting their property in Third street.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Jan. 5 1897:

LADIES.	
May, Miss Mollie	
MEN.	
Fannhard, Tom	Fame, Rev. Mr.
Leuschke, Wm.	Still, G. E.
WARD, CHAS.	
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.	
FELIX R. SHERLEY, P. M.	

I burned my fingers very badly. The pain was intense. Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil brought relief in three minutes. It was almost magical. I never saw anything like it—Amelia Swords, Sandersville, O.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50c bottles for sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Opera block.

THOSE GIBSON PICTURES.

Programme for the Evening at the McClymonds Residence.

Following is the programme for the entertainment to be given in the ball room at J. W. McClymonds's residence, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Woman's Cemetery Association. The pictures will be copied from some of the well known illustrations by C. D. Gibson:

1. Musical Selection.....Mandolin Club
2. Picture.....Gibson Types
3. Song.....Mrs. James R. Dunn
4. Picture—The Garden of Youth.
5. Picture—The American Girl Abroad.
-

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Philip Rhine has opened a grocery store in Kent street.

The coal mines situated in and about Wadsworth are still in operation, no notices of the reduction having been posted there.

George D. Saxton, of Canton, and J. P. Smith, of Urbana, have been chosen as members of the reception committee at the inaugural ball.

The Canton division No. 38, U. R. K. P., will give a ball at Bas's hall on Thursday evening, January 14. A number of Massillonians will attend.

J. M. Waldorf, manager of Russell & Co.'s branch house at Indianapolis, Ind., is in the city. Mr. Waldorf is one of Russell & Co.'s most energetic agents.

R. A. Pollock, who represented several locals of the district at the miners' state convention, is about to resume the study of law in Eggert & McLaughlin's office again.

A cottage prayer meeting and donation party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Aue, in North street, Tuesday evening. Mrs. L. A. Koons led the meeting.

The leaders of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church for January are Miss Mary Martin, C. B. Heckman, Miss Ida Hough, Miss Jennie Haring, and Francis Strobel.

Deputy Game Warden Dangeleson arrested a man named Wolf for violating a game law the other day. He pleaded guilty before a Canton justice of the peace, and was fined \$35 and costs.

The Beach City canning factory during the past season gave employment to seventy persons. They canned 15,000 bushels of tomatoes, 17,000 bushels of apples and 70 tons of pumpkins, and dried 4½ tons of raspberries. The raising and gathering of these gave employment to quite a number of people, old and young.

The Minglewood miners held a meeting Monday afternoon to consider Mr. Mullin's offer to allow them to continue at work for two days longer at the old rate of 61 cents. They decided not to accept it. The officers of their own organization had ordered them to remain idle for the time being, and it was thought best to act accordingly.

Abraham Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., last evening installed officers as follows: G. B. Eggert, conciliator; William Witter, vice conciliator; Harry Elsas, recording secretary; A. Bert Howard, assistant recording secretary; C. B. Arthur, financial secretary; William Welker, treasurer; William Getz, warden; G. E. Breckel, George Schrock and Judson Farrell, trustees.

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Massillon Typographical Union No. 298, elected officers last night as follows: President, George M. Higginbotham; vice president, C. B. Arthur; recording secretary, Wm. A. Cummings; financial secretary, Nelson P. Maier; sergeant-at-arms, C. C. Shertzer; executive committee, C. C. Shertzer, Wm. A. Cummings, C. B. Arthur, Frank Dibell and Harry Genet; auditing committee, Wm. A. Cummings, J. J. Hoover and George M. Higginbotham; delegates to Trade and Labor Assembly, Nelson P. Maier, Jos. P. Keating, C. B. Arthur, Wm. A. Cummings and C. C. Shertzer.

A CHASE FOR BURGLARS.

CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—An exciting chase of three burglars who Thursday morning burglarized a store at Baltic, terminated here yesterday in only partial success. Early Friday morning the night clerk of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway found a horse which had been driven very hard, tied to a telephone pole, near the station, it evidently having been standing there for several hours. He placed the ri. in a livery barn and notified the authorities. A short time after Mr. Diets, of Ragersville, this county, and a party of officers arrived and identified the horse as one stolen from Diets the night before. It appears that the three burglars, after being surprised in the store at Baltic, were pursued out of town some distance and surrounded, one of them surrendering. The other two drew revolvers, drove the posse back, and fled. At Diets's barn they took the horse, both mounted it and, after a ride of four miles, stole a buggy and harness from another barn and continued their flight to Canal Dover. Here the rig was deserted and the crooks evidently made their escape on a freight train toward Massillon.

BIG LOT OF BABY CARRIAGES.

CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—The Adams Carriage Co., of this city, has shipped seven car loads of baby cabs to Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.

THE TIMES SUSPENDED.

NAVARRE, Jan. 4.—The "Navarre Times" once was, but is no more. The plant has been sold. Part of the outfit has been shipped to Chicago and part to Pittsburg. E. M. Crawshaw, the genial editor, and wife, have removed to Pittsburg, where he has secured the formanship of a printing office. The Misses Perl, of Mansfield, are visiting relatives in town. Landlord Buss is putting up a new barn that will accommodate forty horses. A number of farmers in this community attended the Farmers' Institute at Beach City. They report it the best meeting in the history of the association. Loew & Swaller are making extensive repairs on the Clemens property which they purchased some time ago. The rooms will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. The teachers in the schools returned from their vacation on Saturday, and resumed work on Monday. A successful term of school may safely be predicted. Dr. N. Hardy, assisted by Drs. Culbertson and Gaus, performed a surgical operation on Jacob J. Fohl, Saturday. The patient is doing nicely and will be able to be out in a few weeks.

A ROCK ON THE TRACK.

CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—This morning as a freight train on the Cleveland & Marietta railway was approaching Canal Dover at a lively speed, the engine struck a large rock which had fallen from the overhanging bluffs above the tracks, demolishing the cowcatcher of the engine, but luckily causing no further damage.

GREENTOWN EVENTS.

GREENTOWN, Jan. 7.—Miss Ivy Walter spent Sunday in New Berlin. Miss Maude Bonstedt was the guest of Akron friends last week. Miss Emma E. Leaser spent the holidays with her parents in Canal Fulton. Prof. James O. Wise has returned to Akron after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wise, of this place. Mrs. Allen Wise spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wise, in Akron. Mr. and Mrs. George Wise and sons, Fred and Robert, of Akron, spent Sunday with relatives here. Miss Minnie Shanafelt and Norman Raber, two prominent young people of this town, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. L. Herron, of Canton, on last Thursday. Mrs. O. B. Jones and children, Olin and Marie, are visiting Prof. and Mrs. Clark, of Mt. Union. Rev. Jones is circulating among friends and relatives in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wm. Miller and Miss Josephine Miller have returned home after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Homer A. Hine, of Akron. Mrs. Hine is a daughter of Mrs. Miller. The Christmas entertainment, "Santa Claus's Reception," given in the M. E. church on Christmas night by the members of the Sunday school, was a success in every particular. An admission fee of ten cents was charged, and the proceeds amounted to \$23.90.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

STANWOOD, Jan. 7.—We are again called upon to note the death of one of those whom the Savior commanded to "suffer little children to come unto Me," in the person of Grace, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weisgerber. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Mary Hollinger, a bouncing boy. An exciting as well as an amusing shooting match was held New Year's. The amusing part of it was some expert shooters posing as second class marksmen. Clay pigeons were used.

SHORT AND NEWSY.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Peter Meisner and Mrs. Jacob Nevel have returned home, after spending a few days with relatives in Cleveland. Miss Anna Post, of Cleveland, spent the holidays with her parents at this place. Don't forget the hard times dance in Leonard's hall next Saturday night, January 9th. Good music. Everybody is invited to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith and Miss Mary, of Newman, took the train at this place, last Saturday, for Cleveland, to attend the funeral of a relative. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Post were the guests of Massillon friends New Year's day. Our schools commenced Monday, after the holiday vacation. The river bridge at this place is being covered with new planks by William Dannekey and son Will.

IN WAYNE COUNTY.

MARSHALLVILLE, Jan. 7.—Our public schools resumed their work again on Monday, after a vacation of seven days. The white Christmas was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and sleigh bells have

been jingling merrily ever since the snow fell. Miss Sadie Hinderer, of the Barborton schools, and Miss Myrtle Kiedler, of Creston, spent their Christmas vacation with their parents here. Mrs. S. O. Eby and children, J. D. and Harrietta, and Miss Carrie Gensemer, of Canton, are visiting the Gensemer and Eby families at this place. Miss Mabel Buckley, of Miamisburg, was home during her holiday vacation. C. A. Hinderer, of Mechanicstown, was home over Christmas. W. E. Willems and wife, of Cuyahoga Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McKee, of Creston, spent Sunday with Mrs. Geo. Reinsch and family. E. S. Landis, of Madisonburg and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pinkler, of Orrville, spent Christmas with the family of J. W. Kieffer. Jos. Newroth, of Akron, spent Sunday with his parents. Cyrus Young and wife, John Young, wife and daughter, Gertrude, John Metz, wife and son, Ray, spent Christmas in Orrville, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shuey.

Mrs. John Pfunder and daughter, Ola, were the guests of Akron friends over Christmas. Mrs. Harry Stouer and little daughter, Blanche, are spending holiday week with friends at Mt. Liberty and Gallipolis. Mr. and Mrs. W. Lipley are guests of their daughter, at this place. Miss Emma Ault, Mrs. H. B. Frase and daughters, Effie and Zula, of Barborton, are the guests of U. W. Ault and family. Mr. and Mrs. John Lutz and family spent Saturday with the family of his brother, Charles Lutz, of Orrville.

John Antles and wife spent a few days last week with Mrs. Antles's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fordenwalt. Miss Martha Bauman went to West Baltimore to attend the funeral of her brother, Jacob Bauman. Miss Carrie Gensemer and P. F. Ault attended the cantata at Doylestown, Saturday evening. W. F. Sickman, of Alliance, is spending his vacation at this place, the guest of his parents and a certain lady friend. George Shondel, a promising young gentleman of this place, and son of Michael Shondel, was wedded on Thursday to a fair belle and star in Doylestown society, Miss Verna Galehouse. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends. They expect to make their future home in Marshallville, where Mr. Shondel has purchased a fine dwelling.

TALK ABOUT THE STRIKE.

NEWMAN, Jan. 7.—Who says the coal operators of the Massillon district are not generous? While it is customary for some manufacturers who are on friendly terms with their laboring men to present each one of them with a good fat turkey at the holidays, the coal operators of the Massillon district came to the front on New Year's day and presented their men with a notice calling for a 10 cent per ton reduction, to take effect at once. This was the shortest notice ever given in the Massillon district within our recollection, and came in the form of a spontaneous combustion. While we were all resting easy, believing that we had long since passed the danger mark of a reduction during the present struggle. So you can imagine our surprise when the notice was posted. We have been watching the market and can safely say that the presents condition of the market does not warrant a reduction at this time. Now that an advance has been granted in the Pittsburg district, and the convening of the inter-state convention at Columbus on the 12th inst., where a scale of prices will be adjusted for the year. Our operators began to feel a little uneasy for fear that this district would make an effort to maintain the present differential, which has been practically demonstrated can be paid at the present market price. Why just think of it! Our operators are receiving nearly the same price for coal as when the miners were paid 85 cents per ton and pay for all deficient work. We can assign no other reason than the above fear for the present reduction, and I feel justified in believing that an effort will be made towards securing a fair differential when the price question is considered at the joint convention in Columbus next week. We certainly hope for a speedy adjustment of the same.

Grandma Elizabeth Edwards spent her New Year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Able James, in Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ickes have returned home after spending the holidays with relatives in and around East Greenville. Lawrence Fare, who left this place some three years ago to seek a better location returned last week feeling satisfied that Newman is good enough for him. John J. Mossop and P. J. Garman, of North Lawrence, gave our village a social and business call on Friday evening of last week. Miss Sarah Prosser being home from Massillon during the holidays gave an informal party to her young friends New Year's evening. Mrs. Daniel E. Rowlands spent several days with friends at Akron the past week. The Ralston family as is their annual custom, demolished a 20 pound turkey at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Timotny Ramsey. A friendly clay pigeon shooting match took place at A. C. Miller's place of business on New Year's day between the "up town" and "down town" boys which resulted in a victory for the "up town" boys. We failed to get the complete score but we are informed that there was some crack shots made during the contest.

The McGee family, of Canal Fulton, came down and spent New Years in the form of a family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Weidner and family. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffiths and daughter, Mary, were called to Cleveland last Saturday to attend the funeral of a niece of Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Howell Williams, of Canal Fulton, is circulating his many Newman friends to-day, Tuesday. He reports John Street as improving under the treatment of Dr. Dissinger the past week. Our brick yard improvement has gone a glimmering for the present. The company has

met with unavoidable reverses that make it necessary to set aside the proposed improvement until fall. About 50 of the people of our village assembled at the Davis home at Willow Grove on Thursday night and enjoyed the going out of the old year and welcomed in the new. An elegant oyster supper was served to all present immediately after 12 o'clock. The evening was pleasantly spent in social conversation, games and singing, and the time for going home came entirely too soon for old and young; so, after exchanging the usual New Year compliments, all went homeward bound, feeling that it was good to have been there. Don't forget the Alice Danter Jones lecture on Friday evening of this week. The choir is busy preparing a few selections for the occasion. A rare treat is promised all who may attend.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 7.—Alva Hurford made a business call here on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin and wife, Ashland, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on New Year's Eve, in the U. B. church of that city. Frank Fulton will go to Cleveland on Jan. 9. James Corbie's funeral on Sunday afternoon was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends and neighbors. Walter Mullins dropped into our town on Monday. The miners have decided to make their acceptance or rejection of the 51 cent rate contingent on the action of the miners' convention on the 12 inst. Meeting each evening the chapel this week. N. K. Bowman was in Canton Monday. Dr. Dissinger performed a difficult surgical operation on Miss Maud Fulton on Sunday. The removal of foreign flesh from the burns and the engrafting of other new flesh in its stead. Up to this time the patient has prospect of complete recovery. Thomas Brown was in Orrville on Tuesday. The denizens of Urban Hill have won the approbation of the public by building another foot log and walk across the creek and meadow. The entertainment given at District No. 3 by the teacher reflected credit on both teacher and pupils. The part taken by Misses Florence and Lizzie Farmer added materially to the programme. In the estimation of the pupils, the last number on the programme was the first, or best—a poke of candy and nuts and a poke of popcorn, to each.

Run on an Erie Bank.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Second National Bank, one of the strongest in the state, stood a run all day yesterday, meeting every demand. How the run started is a mystery. It is not thought that the run will be continued today.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

To Close Out our stock of Palms will sell at cost. Bahney's Book Store.

Strong Nerves

Nerves just as surely come from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called blood diseases. This is simply because the blood affects the condition of all the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because it is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, and digestion, etc.

TONSILINE CURES

SORE THROAT.

Read what a well-known Minister writes on what Tonsiline:

East Palestine, O., April 8, 1895.

The Tonsiline Co.: I take pleasure in saying that we have used Tonsiline in the family for ulcerated sore throat, and it not only seemed to prevent the attack from being so severe as formerly, but cured the throat completely in a very few days. When any one of us has sore throat of any kind, the rush is for the Tonsiline bottle, and that is the last of it, it is certainly a most excellent remedy.

Yours very truly,

D. F. DICKSON.

TONSILINE SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.

Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy are quickly cured by Tonsiline.

At all Drugists, 25c and 50c. Bottles.

THE TONSILINE CO., - CANTON, O.

Stop Right Here.

Don't freeze your ears or fingers. Everything goes in our January Sale.

1 Lot Boys' and Men's Caps 25c, 50c values. 2 Lot, Men's and Boys' Caps 50c. This lot includes some very fine Plush Caps. Lot 3—Men's, Boys' and Children's Mitts, 15c. Lot 4—Men's, Boys' and Children's Gloves and Mitts, 25c. Lot 5—Men's and Boys' Gloves 50c.

SPANGLER & CO.,

Cash Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WOOL MEN HEARD.

SUIT FOR \$10,000.

A Great Industry Crippled by the Wilson Law.

CHEAP CLOTHING ALL SHODDY.

John G. Clark and Judge William Lawrence appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to Represent the Wool Growing Industry of the Country.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—John G. Clark, of Pennsylvania, was first heard by the ways and means committee on the wool schedule. He declared that the free wool clause in the Wilson tariff bill had prostrated the business in the United States. The experiment of free trade had been a crime. The value of lands declined, and sheep men in all parts of the country had been driven from business. Sheep raisers asked only a moderate duty that would enable them to continue in business. Mr. Wheeler asked if the workmen had not gotten cheaper clothing.

Mr. Clark answered that most cheap clothing was made of shoddy importations which increased under the Wilson law. Judge Wm. Lawrence, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, was given an hour in which to present the views of that organization. He made an exhaustive review of the wool industry under different tariffs. He said the effect of the Wilson tariff was to stop one-third of the wool growing business, and to close one-half of the mills of the country. There had been no adequate protection for wool since 1867.

Mr. Lawrence averred that the election of McKinley had been accomplished by the votes of wool growers in half a dozen doubtful states who would have voted for free silver had they not considered the protection of wool more important. The schedule asked by the association was twelve cents a pound on all merino, and twenty four cents on washed and thirty-six on scourd Australian. Unwashed wools to be considered as washed. The dropping off of the skirting clause was asked.

The senate has indefinitely postponed the bill to pay \$15,000 to the wife of Ex-Consul Waller, of Madagascar. Mr. Hale secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the senate a statement concerning the action of the President or secretary of state touching recognition of any foreign power or people as an independent government, and the corresponding action of other branches of the United States government. Mr. Call made a speech on his resolution regarding the condemnation of Sanguilly at Havana.

FAIRBANKS WINS.

His Nomination for Senator is Practically Assured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The nomination of Charles W. Fairbanks for senator is now practically assured. Other candidates have not withdrawn, but it is now shown that Fairbanks has 54—11 more than is required. The meeting tonight will fix the time for the caucus.

IT WILL NOT PASS.

The Senate Weakening on the Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—In the absence of Mr. Cameron the senate committee on foreign relations did not take up the Cuban question today. A member of the committee said after adjournment that the Cameron resolution would not be passed in the senate.

M'KINLEY IN CANTON.

Senator Allison Comes From Pittsburg to See Him.

CANTON, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Major McKinley stopped to see his mother on his way home. Senator Allison arrived from Pittsburg with General Agnus. Mr. Allison held a conference with Mr. McKinley, and General Agnus is to see him later.

Books and Papers Stolen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Col. W. K. Jacobs, who conceived the Calumet electric railway and was forced out of control in 1893, now says he is unable to push claims on that account against the officers of the National bank of Illinois, because the books and papers have been stolen. He says it was the result of conspiracy and the thief was his confidential clerk.

Remember, At Cost!

Only a few left. Palms at Bahney's.

A Canton Guardian Asks for Heavy Damages.

CANTON, Jan. 6.—Frederick Heiman as administrator for the estate of Walter Heiman, has begun suit against the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company to recover \$10,000. Through alleged neglect on the part of the defendant company, Walter Heiman, aged about 15 years, was killed by a train near the Wade street crossing. The plaintiff avers that the company provided neither gate nor watchman to notify persons of the approach of trains.

The Cabinet Dinner.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Hoke Smith has gone to Washington on an invitation from the President to attend a dinner given to the cabinet tomorrow evening.

SAFE

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

CURE

The Old Reliable.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, in the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

Safe Cure

has achieved its great reputation. It

ACTS DIRECTLY UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggist. Its reputation—Twenty years of success—in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Ltd., London, Rochester, Portland, Melbourne, Toronto.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

I insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Few People Have Eyes Alike

Fully nine-tenths of those who wear glasses will fail to bring out this defect. The same lens will be fitted to both eyes, and headaches and eye strain are the results. We Test Each Eye Separately, Select Proper Lenses, Adjust Glasses to Suit Both Eyes.

C. C. MILLER,

Exclusive Optician.

No. 4 West Main Street, Massillon, Ohio

(At the Canal Bridge.)

Only a few left. Palms at Bahney's.

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Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.
Philip Rhine has opened a grocery store in Kent street.
The coal mines situated in and about Wadsworth are still in operation, no notices of the reduction having been posted there.
George D. Saxton, of Canton, and J. P. Smith, of Urbana, have been chosen as members of the reception committee at the inaugural ball.
The Canton division No. 38, U. R. K. P., will give a ball at East's hall on Thursday evening, January 14. A number of Massillonians will attend.
J. M. Waldorf, manager of Russell & Co.'s branch house at Indianapolis, Ind., is in the city. Mr. Waldorf is one of Russell & Co.'s most energetic agents.
R. A. Pollock, who represented several locals of the district at the miners' state convention, is about to resume the study of law in Eggert & McLaughlin's office again.
A cottage prayer meeting and donation party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Aue, in North street, Tuesday evening. Mrs. L. A. Koons led the meeting.

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Massillon Typographical Union No. 298, elected officers last night as follows: President, George M. Higginbotham; vice president, C. B. Arthur; recording secretary, Wm. A. Cummings; financial secretary treasurer, Nelson P. Maier; sergeant at arms, C. C. Shertzer; executive committee, C. C. Shertzer, Wm. A. Cummings, C. B. Arthur, Frank Dibel and Harry Genet; auditing committee, Wm. A. Cummings, J. J. Hoover and George M. Higginbotham; delegates to Maier and Labor Assembly, Nelson P. Maier, Jos. P. Keating, C. B. Arthur, Wm. A. Cummings and C. C. Shertzer.

A CHASE FOR BURGLARS.
CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—An exciting chase of three burglars who Thursday morning burglarized a store at Baltic terminated here yesterday in only partial success. Early Friday morning the night clerk of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway found a horse which had been driven very hard, tied to a telephone pole, near the station, it evidently having been standing there for several hours. He placed the rig in a lively barn and notified the authorities. A short time afterward Mr. Diets, of Ragersville, this county, and a party of officers arrived and identified the horse as one stolen from Diets the night before. It appears that the three burglars, after being surprised in the store at Baltic, were pursued out of town some distance and surrounded, one of them surrendering. The other two drew revolvers, drove the posse back, and fled. At Diets's barn they took the horse, both mounted it and, after a ride of four miles, stole a buggy and harness from another barn and continued their flight to Canal Dover. Here the rig was deserted and the crooks evidently made their escape on a freight train toward Massillon.

BIG LOT OF BABY CARRIAGES.
CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—The Adams Carriage Co., of this city, has shipped seven car loads of baby cabs to Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.

THE TIMES SUSPENDED.
NAVARRE, Jan. 4.—The "Navarre Times" once was, but is no more. The plant has been sold. Part of the outfit has been shipped to Chicago and part to Pittsburg. E. M. Crawshaw, the genial editor, and wife, have removed to Pittsburg, where he has secured the formanship of a printing office. The Misses Perl, of Mansfield, are visiting relatives in town. Landlord Buss is putting up a new barn that will accommodate forty horses. A number of farmers in this community attended the Farmers' Institute at Beach City. They report it the best meeting in the history of the association. Loew & Swaller are making extensive repairs on the Clemens property which they purchased some time ago. The rooms will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. The teachers in the schools returned from their vacation on Saturday, and resumed work on Monday. A successful term of school may safely be predicted. Dr. N. Hardy, assisted by Drs. Culbertson and Gans, performed a surgical operation on Jacob J. Fohl, Saturday. The patient is doing nicely and will be able to be out in a few weeks.

A ROCK ON THE TRACK.
CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—This morning as a freight train on the Cleveland & Marietta railway was approaching Canal Dover at a lively speed, the engine struck a large rock which had fallen from the overhanging bluffs above the tracks, demolishing the cowcatcher of the engine, but luckily causing no further damage.

GREENTOWN EVENTS.
GREENTOWN, Jan. 7.—Miss Ivy Walter spent Sunday in New Berlin. Miss Maude Bonstedt was the guest of Akron friends last week. Miss Emma E. Leeseer spent the holidays with her parents in Canal Fulton. Prof. James O. Wise has returned to Akron after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wise, of this place. Mrs. Allen Wise spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wise, in Akron. Mr. and Mrs. George Wise and sons, Fred and Robert, of Akron, spent Sunday with relatives here. Miss Minnie Schaafelt and Norman Rader, two prominent young people of this town, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. L. Herron, of Canton, on last Thursday. Mrs. O. B. Jones and children, Olin and Marie, are visiting Prof. and Mrs. Clark, of Mt. Union. Rev. Jones is circulating among friends and relatives in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wm. Miller and Miss Josephine Miller have returned home after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Homer A. Hine, of Akron. Mrs. Hine is a daughter of Mrs. Miller. The Christmas entertainment, "Santa Claus's Reception," given in the M. E. church on Christmas night by the members of the Sunday school, was a success in every particular. An admission fee of ten cents was charged, and the proceeds amounted to \$23.90.

DEATH OF A CHILD.
STANWOOD, Jan. 7.—We are again called upon to note the death of one of those whom the Savior commanded to "suffer little children to come unto Me," in the person of Grace, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weisgerber. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hary Hollinger, a bouncing boy. An exciting as well as an amusing shooting match was held New Year's. The amusing part of it was some expert shooters posing as second class marksmen. Clay pigeons were used.

SHORT AND NEWSY.
CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Peter Meissner and Mrs. Jacob Nevel have returned home, after spending a few days with relatives in Cleveland. Miss Anna Post, of Cleveland, spent the holidays with her parents at this place. Don't forget the hard times dance in Leonard's hall next Saturday night, January 9th. Good music. Everybody is invited to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith and Miss Mary, of Newman, took the train at this place, last Saturday, for Cleveland, to attend the funeral of a relative. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Post were the guests of Massillon friends New Year's day. Our schools commenced Monday, after the holiday vacation. The river bridge at this place is being covered with new planks by William Donckley and son Will.
IN WAYNE COUNTY.
MARSHALLVILLE, Jan. 7.—Our public schools resumed their work again on Monday, after a vacation of seven days. The white Christmas was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and sleigh bells have

been jingling merrily ever since the snow fell. Miss Sadie Hinderer, of the Barborton schools, and Miss Myrtle Kiefler, of Creston, spent their Christmas vacation with their parents here. Mrs. S. O. Eby and children, J. D. and Marietta, and Miss Carrie Gensemer, of Canton, are visiting the Gensemer and Eby families at this place. Miss Mabel Buckley, of Miamisburg, was home during her holiday vacation. C. A. Hinderer, of Meoanburg, was home over Christmas. W. E. Willems and wife, of Cuyahoga Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McKee, of Creston, spent Sunday with Mrs. Geo. Reinhold and family. E. S. Landis, of Madisonburg and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pinkler, of Orrville, spent Christmas with the family of J. W. Kiefler. Joe Newroth, of Akron, spent Sunday with his parents. Cyrus Young and wife, John Young, wife and daughter, Gart-rude, John Metz, wife and son, Ray, spent Christmas in Orrville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Snuey.

Mrs. John Pfander and daughter, Ola, were the guests of Akron friends over Christmas. Mrs. Harry Stoer and little daughter, Blanche, are spending holiday week with friends at Mt. Liberty and Gallipolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lipley are guests of their daughter, at this place. Miss Emma Ault, Mrs. H. B. Frase and daughters, Effie and Zula, of Barborton, are the guests of U. W. Ault and family. Mr. and Mrs. John Lutz and family spent Saturday with the family of his brother, Charles Lutz, of Orrville.

John Antles and wife spent a few days last week with Mrs. Antles's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fordenwalt. Miss Martha Bauman went to West Baltimore to attend the funeral of her brother, Jacob Bauman. Miss Carrie Gensemer and P. F. Ault attended the cantata at Doylestown, Saturday evening. W. F. Sickman, of Alliance, is spending his vacation at this place, the guest of his parents and a certain lady friend. George Shondel, a promising young gentleman of this place, and son of Michael Shondel, was wedded on Thursday to a fair belle and star in Doylestown society, Miss Verna Galehouse. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends. They expect to make their future home in Marshallville, where Mr. Shondel has purchased a fine dwelling.

TALK ABOUT THE STRIKE.
NEWMAN, Jan. 7.—Who says the coal operators of the Massillon district are not generous? While it is customary for some manufacturers who are on friendly terms with their laboring men to present each one of them with a good fat turkey at the holidays, the coal operators of the Massillon district came to the front on New Year's day and presented their men with a notice calling for a 10 cent per ton reduction, to take effect at once. This was the shortest notice ever given in the Massillon district within our recollection, and came in the form of a spontaneous combustion. While we were all resting easy, believing that we had long since passed the danger mark of a reduction during the present struggle. So you can imagine our surprise when the notice was posted. We have been watching the market and can safely say that the present condition of the market does not warrant a reduction at this time. Now that an advance has been granted in the Pittsburg district, and the convening of the inter-state convention at Columbus on the 12th inst., where a scale of prices will be adjusted for the year. Our operators began to feel a little uneasy for fear that this district would make an effort to maintain the present differential, which has been practically demonstrated can be paid at the present market price. Why just think of it! Our operators are receiving nearly the same price for coal as when the miners were paid 85 cents per ton and pay for all deficient work. We can assign no other reason than the above fear for the present reduction, and I feel justified in believing that an effort will be made towards securing a fair differential when the price question is considered at the joint convention in Columbus next week. We certainly hope for a speedy adjustment of the same.

Grandma Elizabeth Edwards spent her New Year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Able James, in Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ickes have returned home after spending the holidays with relatives in and around East Greenville. Lawrence Fars, who left this place some three years ago to seek a better location returned last week feeling satisfied that Newman is good enough for him. John J. Messop and P. J. Garman, of North Lawrence, gave our village a social and business call on Friday evening of last week. Miss Sarah Prosser being home from Massillon during the holidays gave an informal party to her young friends New Year's evening. Mrs. Daniel E. Rowlands spent several days with friends at Akron the past week. The Ralston family as their annual custom, demolished a 20 pound turkey at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey. A friendly clay pigeon shooting match took place at C. Miller's place of business on New Year's day between the "up town" and "down town" boys which resulted in a victory for the "up town" boys. We failed to get the complete score but we are informed that there was some crack shots made during the contest.

The McGee family, of Canal Fulton, came down and spent New Year in the form of a family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Weidner and family. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffiths and daughter, Mary, were called to Cleveland last Saturday to attend the funeral of a niece of Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Howell Williams, of Canal Fulton, is circulating among his many Newman friends today, Tuesday. He reports John Street as improving under the treatment of Dr. Disinger the past week. Our brick yard improvement has gone a glimmering for the present. The company has

met with unavoidable reverses that make it necessary to set aside the proposed improvement until fall. About 60 of the people of our village assembled at the Davis home at Willow Grove on Thursday night and enjoyed the going out of the old year and welcomed in the new. An elegant oyster supper was served to all present immediately after 12 o'clock. The evening was pleasantly spent in social conversation, games and singing, and the time for going home came entirely too soon for old and young; so, after exchanging the usual New Year compliments, all went homeward bound, feeling that it was good to have been there. Don't forget the Alice Danner Jones lecture on Friday evening of this week. The choir is busy preparing a few selections for the occasion. A rare treat is promised all who may attend.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.
NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 7.—Alva Hurford made a business call here on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin and wife, Ashland, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on New Year's Eve, in the U. B. church of that city. Frank Fulton will go to Cleveland on Jan. 9. James Corbit's funeral on Sunday afternoon was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends and neighbors. Walter Mullins dropped into our town on Monday. The miners have decided to make their acceptance or rejection of the 51 cent rate contingent on the action of the miners' convention on the 12 inst. Meeting each evening the chapel this week. N. K. Bowman was in Canton Monday. Dr. Dissinger performed a difficult surgical operation on Miss Maud Fulton on Sunday. The removal of foreign flesh from the burns and the engrafting of other new flesh in its stead. Up to this time the patient has prospect of complete recovery. Thomas Brown was in Orrville on Tuesday. The denizens of Urban Hill have won the approbation of the public by building another footlog a d walk across the creek and meadow. The entertainment given at District No. 3 by the teacher reflected credit on both teacher and pupils. The part taken by Misses Florence and Lizzie Farmer added materially to the programme. In the estimation of the pupils, the last number on the programme was the first, or best—a poke of candy and nuts and a poke of popcorn, to each.

Run on an Erie Bank.
ERIE, Pa., Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press].—The Second National Bank, one of the strongest in the state, stood a run all day yesterday, meeting every demand. How the run started is a mystery. It is not thought that the run will be continued today.
For Over Fifty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

To Close Out
our stock of Palms will sell at cost.
Bahney's Book Store.

Strong Nerves
Nerves just as surely come from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called blood diseases. This is simply because the blood affects the condition of all the

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Because it is the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, and digestion. 25c.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.
Read what a well-known Minister writes us about Tonsiline:
East Palestine, O., April 8, 1895.

The Tonsiline Co.:
I take pleasure in saying that we have used Tonsiline in the family for ulcerated sore throat, and it not only seemed to prevent the attack from being so severe as formerly, but cured the throat completely in a very few days. When any one of us has sore throat of any kind, the rush is for the Tonsiline bottle, and that is the last of it. It is certainly a most excellent remedy.
Yours very truly,
D. F. DICKSON.
TONSILINE SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.
Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy are quickly cured by Tonsiline.
At all Druggists, 25c and 50c. Bottles.
THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

Stop Right Here.
Don't freeze your ears or fingers. Everything goes in our January Sale.
1 Lot Boys' and Men's Caps 25c, 50c values. 2 Lot, Men's and Boys' Caps 50c. This lot includes some very fine Plush Caps. Lot 3—Men's, Boys' and Children's Mitts, 15c. Lot 4—Men's, Boys' and Children's Gloves and Mitts, 25c. Lot 5—Men's and Boys' Gloves 50c.
SPANGLER & CO., - Cash Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WOOL MEN HEARD.

A Great Industry Crippled by the Wilson Law.

CHEAP CLOTHING ALL SHODDY.

John G. Clark and Judge William Lawrence appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to Represent the Wool Growing Industry of the Country.

(By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—John G. Clark, of Pennsylvania, was first heard by the ways and means committee on the wool schedule. He declared that the free wool clause in the Wilson tariff bill had prostrated the business in the United States. The experiment of free trade had been a crime. The value of lands declined, and sheep men in all parts of the country had been driven from business. Sheep raisers asked only a moderate duty that would enable them to continue in business. Mr. Wheeler asked if the workingmen had not gotten cheaper clothing.
Mr. Clark answered that most cheap clothing was made of shoddy importations which increased under the Wilson law. Judge Wm. Lawrence, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, was given an hour in which to present the views of that organization. He made an exhaustive review of the wool industry under different tariffs. He said the effect of the Wilson tariff was to stop one-third of the wool growing business, and to close one-half of the mills of the country. There had been no adequate protection for wool since 1867.

Mr. Lawrence averred that the election of McKinley had been accomplished by the votes of wool growers in half a dozen doubtful states who would have voted for free silver had they not considered the protection of wool more important. The schedule asked by the association was twelve cents a pound on all merino, and twenty four cents on washed and thirty-six on scoured Australian. Unwashed wools to be considered as washed. The dropping off of the sairing clause was asked.

The senate has indefinitely postponed the bill to pay \$13,000 to the wife of Ex-Congress Waller, of Madagascar. Mr. Hale secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the senate a statement concerning the action of the President or secretary of state touching recognition of any foreign power or people as an independent government, and the corresponding action of other branches of the United States government. Mr. Call made a speech on his resolution regarding the condemnation of Sanguilly at Havana.

FAIRBANKS WINS.
His Nomination for Senator is Practically Assured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press].—The nomination of Charles W. Fairbanks for senator is now practically assured. Other candidates have not withdrawn, but it is now shown that Fairbanks has 54-11 more than is required. The meeting tonight will fix the time for the caucus.

IT WILL NOT PASS.
The Senate Weakening on the Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press].—In the absence of Mr. Cameron the senate committee on foreign relations did not take up the Cuban question today. A member of the committee said after adjournment that the Cameron resolution would not be passed in the senate.

M'KINLEY IN CANTON.
Senator Allison Comes From Pittsburg to See Him.

CANTON, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press].—Major McKinley stopped to see his mother on his way home. Senator Allison arrived from Pittsburg with General Agnus. Mr. Allison held a conference with Mr. McKinley, and General Agnus is to see him later.

Books and Papers Stolen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press].—Col. W. K. Jacobs, who conceived the Calumet electric railway and was forced out of control in 1893, now says he is unable to push claims on that account against the officers of the National bank of Illinois, because the books and papers have been stolen. He says it was the result of conspiracy and the thief was his confidential clerk.

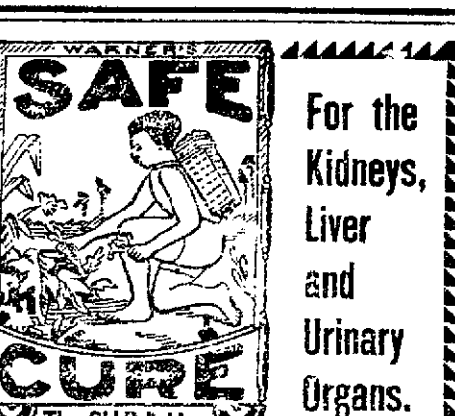
Remember, At Cost!
Only a few left. Palms at Bahney's.

SUIT FOR \$10,000.

A Canton Guardian Asks for Heavy Damages.
CANTON, Jan. 6.—Frederick Heiman as administrator for the estate of Walter Heiman, has begun suit against the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company to recover \$10,000. Through alleged neglect on the part of the defendant company, Walter Heiman, aged about 15 years, was killed by a train near the Wade street crossing. The plaintiff avers that the company provided neither gate nor watchman to notify persons of the approach of trains.

The Cabinet Dinner.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press].—Hoke Smith has gone to Washington on an invitation from the President to attend a dinner given to the cabinet tomorrow evening.



SAFE

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

Safe Cure

The Old Reliable.

THERE is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

Safe Cure

has achieved its great reputation.

ACTS DIRECTLY UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggist. Its reputation is twenty years old. "In four continents, Warner's Safe Cure Co., London, Manchester, Frankfurt, Melbourne, Toronto."

Safe Cure

Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

I insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Few People Have Eyes Alike

C. C. MILLER, Exclusive Optician.

No. 4 West Main Street, Massillon, Ohio (At the Canal Bridge).

Fully nine-tenths of those who wear glasses have different vision in each eye; sometimes it is a decided difference, in others only a slight variation.

A CARELESS EXAMINATION

will fail to bring out this defect. The same lens will be fitted to both eyes, and headaches and eye strain are the results. We Test Each Eye Separately, Select Proper Lenses, Adjust Glasses to Suit Both Eyes.

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Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Philip Rhine has opened a grocery store in Kent street.

The coal mines situated in and about Wadsworth are still in operation, no notices of the reduction having been posted there.

George D. Saxton, of Canton, and J. P. Smith, of Urbana, have been chosen as members of the reception committee at the inaugural ball.

The Canton division No. 38, U. R. K. P., will give a ball at Bast's hall on Thursday evening, January 14. A number of Massillonians will attend.

J. M. Waldorf, manager of Russell & Co.'s branch house at Indianapolis, Ind., is in the city. Mr. Waldorf is one of Russell & Co.'s most energetic agents.

R. A. Pollock, who represented several locals of the district at the miners' state convention, is about to resume the study of law in Eggert & McLaughlin's office again.

A cottage prayer meeting and donation party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Aue, in North street, Tuesday evening. Mrs. L. A. Koons led the meeting.

The leaders of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian church for January are Miss Mary Martin, C. B. Heckman, Miss Ida Hough, Miss Jennie Haring, and Francis Strobel.

Deputy Game Warden Dangeleson arrested a man named Wolf for violating a game law the other day. He pleaded guilty before a Canton justice of the peace, and was fined \$25 and costs.

The Beach City canning factory during the past season gave employment to seventy persons. They canned 15,000 bushels of tomatoes, 17,000 bushels of apples and 70 tons of pumpkins, and dried 4 1/2 tons of raspberries. The raising and gathering of these gave employment to quite a number of people, old and young.

The Minglewood miners held a meeting Monday afternoon to consider Mr. Mullin's offer to allow them to continue at work for two days longer at the old rate of 61 cents. They decided not to accept it. The officers of their own organization had ordered them to remain idle for the time being, and it was thought best to act accordingly.

Abraham Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., last evening installed officers as follows: G. B. Eggert, conciliar; William Wintner, vice conciliar; Harry Elsas, recording secretary; Albert Howard, assistant recording secretary; C. B. Arlt, financial secretary; William Walker, treasurer; William Getz, warden; G. F. Breckel, George Schrock and Judson Farrell, trustees.

Another free and informal conference of Lutheran ministers is to be held in this city next Tuesday, in the Faith Lutheran chapel. Through a misunderstanding the Rev. Mr. Schiller, of Canal Fulton, the Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Carrollton, and the Rev. G. Schumacher, of Canton, arrived yesterday. They returned home immediately upon discovering this mistake.

Undertaker C. R. Daily, of Canal Fulton, was arrested the other day for unnecessarily exposing the body of the child of Mrs. Bloeker, who died of diphtheria, a short time previous. Mayor Schott fined him \$10 and costs, but later, on account of certain extenuating circumstances in the case, remitted the fine, Mr. Daily paying \$5 costs. The fact of the arrest was for some reason suppressed at the time.

C. J. Fortna made complaint on Tuesday afternoon, before Justice Folger, against Frederick Settiva, Jr., for permitting his son Fred to become a truant, incorrigible boy under 14 years of age. The father was arrested and gave bond with good security that the son should go to school within five days and should continue until the expiration of the school term. Mr. Fortna is a faithful truant officer for the country districts.

Deputy United States Marshal Keeley brought John Doe, alias Ferguson, before United States Commissioner Folger, on Tuesday, charged with passing counterfeit coin. Neither the government nor the defendant being ready for trial, the case was continued until next Monday at 10 o'clock, when he will be given a hearing. Ferguson was placed under \$1,000 bond, in default of which he was committed to the Cuyahoga county jail.

The Massillon Cycle Club met Tuesday evening, and decided that all members who are in arrears with their dues by the next regular meeting shall be expelled from the club. Some time subsequent to this date a banquet will be held, the expense to be borne by the club, and to which all members in good standing will be invited. The officers' reports for the past year showed the club to be in an excellent condition, financially and otherwise.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company will, within a short time, open up a new coal mine on land controlled by that company, near Portland station, just east of that city. The company intend to equip the new mine with electrical machinery, which they claim will be a saving of 1 1/2 cents per ton on coal produced, equal to \$80,000 per annum on the 600,000 tons which is the average annual product of the mines controlled by this company.

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CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—The Adams Carriage Co. of this city, has shipped seven car loads of baby cabs to Sibley, Lindsay & Carr, Rochester, N. Y.

THE TIMES SUSPENDED.

NAVAREE, Jan. 4.—The "Navarre Times" once was, but is no more. The plant has been sold. Part of the outfit has been shipped to Chicago and part to Pittsburgh. E. M. Crawshaw, the genial editor, and wife, have removed to Pittsburgh, where he has secured the formanship of a printing office. The Misses Perl, of Mansfield, are visiting relatives in town. Landlord Buss is putting up a new barn that will accommodate forty horses. A number of farmers in this community attended the Farmers' Institute at Beach City. They report it the best meeting in the history of the association. Loew & Swaller are making extensive repairs on the Clemens property which they purchased some time ago. The rooms will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. The teachers in the schools returned from their vacation on Saturday, and resumed work on Monday. A successful term of school may safely be predicted. Dr. N. Hardy, assisted by Drs. Culbertson and Gaus, performed a surgical operation on Jacob J. Fohl, Saturday. The patient is doing nicely and will be able to be out in a few weeks.

A ROCK ON THE TRACK.

CANAL DOVER, Jan. 4.—This morning as a freight train on the Cleveland & Marietta railway was approaching Canal Dover at a lively speed, the engine struck a large rock which had fallen from the overhanging bluffs above the tracks, demolishing the cowcatcher of the engine, but luckily causing no further damage.

GREENTOWN EVENTS.

GREENTOWN, Jan. 7.—Miss Irvy Walter spent Sunday in New Berlin. Miss Maude Bonstedt was the guest of Akron friends last week. Miss Emma E. Lesser spent the holidays with her parents in Canal Fulton. Prof. James O. Wise has returned to Akron after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wise, of this place. Mrs. Allen Wise spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. Milton Wise, in Akron. Mr. and Mrs. George Wise and sons, Fred and Robert, of Akron, spent Sunday with relatives here. Miss Minnie Staufelt and Norman Raber, two prominent young people of this town, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. L. Herron, of Canton, on last Thursday. Mrs. O. B. Jones and children, Olin and Marie, are visiting Prof. and Mrs. Clark, of Mt. Union. Rev. Jones is circulating among friends and relatives in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wm. Miller and Miss Josephine Miller have returned home after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Homer A. Hine, of Akron. Mrs. Hine is a daughter of Mrs. Miller. The Christmas entertainment, "Santa Claus's Reception," given in the M. E. church on Christmas night by the members of the Sunday school, was a success in every particular. An admission fee of ten cents was charged, and the proceeds amounted to \$23.90.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

STANWOOD, Jan. 7.—We are again called upon to note the death of one of those whom the Savior commanded to "suffer little children to come unto Me," in the person of Grace, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weisgerber. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hary Hollinger, a bouncing boy. An exciting as well as an amusing shooting match was held New Year's. The amusing part of it was some expert shooters posing as second class marksmen. Clay pigeons were used.

SHORT AND NEWSY.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Peter Meisner and Mrs. Jacob Nevel have returned home, after spending a few days with relatives in Cleveland. Miss Anna Post, of Cleveland, spent the holidays with her parents at this place. Don't forget the hard times dance in Leonard's hall next Saturday night, January 9th. Good music. Everybody is invited to attend. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith and Miss Mary, of Newman, took the train at this place, last Saturday, for Cleveland, to attend the funeral of a relative. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Post were the guests of Massillon friends New Year's day. Our schools commenced Monday, after the holiday vacation. The river bridge at this place is being covered with new planks by William Danckley and son Will.

IN WAYNE COUNTY.

MARSHALLVILLE, Jan. 7.—Our public schools resumed their work again on Monday, after a vacation of seven days. The white Christmas was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and sleigh bells have

been jingling merrily ever since the snow fell. Miss Sadie Hinderer, of the Barborton schools, and Miss Myrtle Kieffer, of Creston, spent their Christmas vacation with their parents here. Mrs. S. O. Eby and children, J. D. and Harrietta, and Miss Carrie Gensemer, of Canton, are visiting the Gensemer and Eby families at this place. Miss Mabel Buckley, of Miamisburg, was home during her holiday vacation. C. A. Hinderer, of Meehanburg, was home over Christmas. W. E. Willems and wife, of Cuyahoga Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McKee, of Creston, spent Sunday with Mrs. Geo. Reinhold and family. E. S. Landis, of Madisonburg and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pinkler, of Orrville, spent Christmas with the family of J. W. Kieffer. Jos. Newroth, of Akron, spent Sunday with his parents. Cyrus Young and wife, John Young, wife and daughter, Gertrude, John Metz, wife and son, Ray, spent Christmas in Orrville. The guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shuey. Mrs. John Pfander and daughter, Ola, were the guests of Akron friends over Christmas. Mrs. Harry Stozer and little daughter, Blanche, are spending holiday week with friends at Mt. Liberty and Gallipolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lipley are guests of their daughter, at this place. Miss Emma Ault, Mrs. H. B. Frase and daughters, Effie and Zula, of Barborton, are the guests of U. W. Ault and family. Mr. and Mrs. John Lutz and family spent Saturday with the family of his brother, Charles Lutz, of Orrville.

John Antles and wife spent a few days last week with Mrs. Antles's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fordenwalt. Miss Martha Bauman went to West Baltimore to attend the funeral of her brother, Jacob Bauman. Miss Carrie Gensemer and P. F. Ault attended the cantata at Doylestown, Saturday evening. W. F. Sickman, of Alliance, is spending his vacation at this place, the guest of his parents and a certain lady friend. George Shondel, a promising young gentleman of this place, and son of Michael Shondel, was wedded on Thursday to a fair belle and star in Doylestown society, Miss Verna Galehouse. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends. They expect to make their future home in Marshallville, where Mr. Shondel has purchased a fine dwelling.

TALK ABOUT THE STRIKE.

NEWMAN, Jan. 7.—Who says the coal operators of the Massillon district are not generous? While it is customary for some manufacturers who are on friendly terms with their laboring men to present each one of them with a good fat turkey at the holidays, the coal operators of the Massillon district came to the front on New Year's day and presented their men with a notice calling for a 10 cent per ton reduction, to take effect at once. This was the shortest notice ever given in the Massillon district within our recollection, and came in the form of a spontaneous combustion. While we were all resting easy, believing that we had long since passed the danger mark of a reduction during the present struggle. So you can imagine our surprise when the notice was posted. We have been watching the market and can safely say that the present condition of the market does not warrant a reduction at this time. Now that an advance has been granted in the Pittsburgh district, and the convening of the inter-state convention at Columbus on the 12th inst., where a scale of prices will be adjusted for the year. Our operators began to feel a little uneasy for fear that this district would make an effort to maintain the present differential, which has been practically demonstrated can be paid at the present market price. Why just think of it! Our operators are receiving nearly the same price for coal as when the miners were paid 85 cents per ton and pay for all deficient work. We can assign no other reason than the above fear for the present reduction, and I feel justified in believing that an effort will be made towards securing a fair differential when the price question is considered at the joint convention in Columbus next week. We certainly hope for a speedy adjustment of the same.

Grandma Elizabeth Edwards spent her New Year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Able James, in Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ickes have returned home after spending the holidays with relatives in and around East Greenville. Lawrence Fare, who left this place some three years ago to seek a better location returned last week feeling satisfied that Newman is good enough for him. John J. Mossop and P. J. Garman, of North Lawrence, gave our village a social and business call on Friday evening of last week. Miss Sarah Prosser being home from Massillon during the holidays gave an informal party to her young friends New Year's evening. Mrs. Daniel E. Rowlands spent several days with friends at Akron the past week. The Ralston family as is their annual custom, demolished a 20 pound turkey at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey. A friendly clay pigeon shooting match took place at A. C. Miller's place of business on New Year's day between the "up town" and "down town" boys which resulted in a victory for the "up town" boys. We failed to get the complete score but we are informed that there was some crack shots made during the contest.

The McGee family, of Canal Fulton, came down and spent New Year's in the form of a family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Weidner and family. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffiths and daughter, Mary, were called to Cleveland last Saturday to attend the funeral of a niece of Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Howell Williams, of Canal Fulton, is circulating among his many Newman friends today, Tuesday. He reports John Street as improving under the treatment of Dr. Dissinger the past week. Our brick yard improvement has gone a glimmering for the present. The company has

met with unavoidable reverses that make it necessary to set aside the proposed improvement until fall. About 50 of the people of our village assembled at the Davis home at Willow Grove on Thursday night and enjoyed the going out of the old year and welcomed in the new. An elegant oyster supper was served to all present immediately after 12 o'clock. The evening was pleasantly spent in social conversation, games and singing, and the time for going home came entirely too soon for old and young; so, after exchanging the usual New Year compliments, all went homeward bound, feeling that it was good to have been there. Don't forget the Alice Danner Jones lecture on Friday evening of this week. The choir is busy preparing a few selections for the occasion. A rare treat is promised all who may attend.

NORTH LAWRENCE AND URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 7.—Alva Hurford made a business call here on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin and wife, Ashland, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on New Year's Eve, in the U. B. church of that city. Frank Fulton will go to Cleveland on Jan. 9. James Corbis's funeral on Sunday afternoon was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends and neighbors. Walter Mullins dropped into our town on Monday. The miners have decided to make their acceptance or rejection of the 51 cent rate contingent on the action of the miners' convention on the 12 inst. Meeting each evening the chapel this week. N. K. Bowman was in Canton Monday. Dr. Dissinger performed a difficult surgical operation on Miss Maud Fulton on Sunday. The removal of foreign flesh from the burns and the engrafting of other new flesh in its stead. Up to this time the patient has prospect of complete recovery. Thomas Brown was in Orrville on Tuesday. The denizens of Urban Hill have won the approbation of the public by building another footlog and walk across the creek and meadow. The entertainment given at District No. 3 by the teacher reflected credit on both teacher and pupils. The part taken by Misses Florence and Lizzie Farmer added materially to the programme. In the estimation of the pupils, the last number on the programme was the first, or best—a poke of candy and nuts and a poke of popcorn, to each.

Run on an Erie Bank.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The Second National Bank, one of the strongest in the state, stood a run all day yesterday, meeting every demand. How the run started is a mystery. It is not thought that the run will be continued today.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

To Close Out.

Our stock of Palms will sell at cost. Bahney's Book Store.

THE WOOL MEN HEARD.

A Great Industry Crippled by the Wilson Law.

CHEAP CLOTHING ALL SHODDY.

John G. Clark and Judge William Lawrence Appear Before the Committee of Ways and Means to Represent the Wool Growing Industry of the Country.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—John G. Clark, of Pennsylvania, was first heard by the ways and means committee on the wool schedule. He declared that the free wool clause in the Wilson tariff bill had prostrated the business in the United States. The experiment of free trade had been a crime. The value of lands declined, and sheep men in all parts of the country had been driven from business. Sheep raisers asked only a moderate duty that would enable them to continue in business. Mr. Wheeler asked if the workingmen had not gotten cheaper clothing.

Mr. Clark answered that most cheap clothing was made of shoddy importations which increased under the Wilson law. Judge Wm. Lawrence, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, was given an hour in which to present the views of that organization. He made an exhaustive review of the wool industry under different tariffs. He said the effect of the Wilson tariff was to stop one-third of the wool growing business, and to close one-half of the mills of the country. There had been no adequate protection for wool since 1867.

Mr. Lawrence averred that the election of McKinley had been accomplished by the votes of wool growers in half a dozen doubtful states who would have voted for free silver had they not considered the protection of wool more important. The schedule asked by the association was twelve cents a pound on all merino, and twenty four cents on washed and thirty-six on scoured Australian. Unwashed wools to be considered as washed. The dropping off of the skirting clause was asked.

The senate has indefinitely postponed the bill to pay \$15,000 to the wife of Ex-Congress Weller, of Madagascar. Mr. Hale secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the senate a statement concerning the action of the President or secretary of state touching recognition of any foreign power or people as an independent government, and the corresponding action of other branches of the United States government. Mr. Call made a speech on his resolution regarding the condemnation of Sanguilly at Havana.

FAIRBANKS WINS.

His Nomination for Senator is Practically Assured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—The nomination of Charles W. Fairbanks for senator is now practically assured. Other candidates have not withdrawn, but it is now shown that Fairbanks has 54—11 more than is required. The meeting tonight will fix the time for the caucus.

IT WILL NOT PASS.

The Senate Weakening on the Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—In the absence of Mr. Cameron the senate committee on foreign relations did not take up the Cuban question today. A member of the committee said after adjournment that the Cameron resolution would not be passed in the senate.

M'KINLEY IN CANTON.

Senator Allison Comes From Pittsburgh to See Him.

CANTON, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Major McKinley stopped to see his mother on his way home. Senator Allison arrived from Pittsburgh with General Agnus. Mr. Allison held a conference with Mr. McKinley, and General Agnus is to see him later.

Books and Papers Stolen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Col. W. K. Jacobs, who conceived the Calumet electric railway and was forced out of control in 1893, now says he is unable to push claims on that account against the officers of the National bank of Illinois, because the books and papers have been stolen. He says it was the result of conspiracy and the thief was his confidential clerk.

Remember, At Cost!

Only a few left. Palms at Bahney's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUIT FOR \$10,000.

A Canton Guardian Asks for Heavy Damages.

CANTON, Jan. 6.—Frederick Heiman as administrator for the estate of Walter Heiman, has begun suit against the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company to recover \$10,000. Through alleged neglect on the part of the defendant company, Walter Heiman, aged about 15 years, was killed by a train near the Wade street crossing. The plaintiff avers that the company provided neither gate nor watchman to notify persons of the approach of trains.

The Cabinet Dinner.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—[By Associated Press]—Hoke Smith has gone to Washington on an invitation from the President to attend a dinner given to the cabinet tomorrow evening.

SAFE

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

CURE

The Old Reliable.

THERE is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

Safe Cure

has achieved its great reputation.

ACTS DIRECTLY UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your drug store. Its reputation—Twenty years of success—in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Ltd., London, Manchester, Frankfurt, Melbourne, Toronto.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

I insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Few People Have Eyes Alike

C. C. MILLER,

Exclusive Optician.

No. 4 West Main Street, Massillon, Ohio. (At the Canal Bridge.)

Strong Nerves

Nerves just as surely come from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called blood diseases. This is simply because the blood affects the condition of all the bones, muscles and tissues. If it is impure it cannot properly sustain these parts. If made pure, rich, red and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla, it carries health instead of disease, and repairs the worn, nervous system as nothing else can do. Thus nervous prostration, hysteria, neuralgia, heart palpitation, are cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills and digestors.

TONSILINE CURES SORE THROAT.

Read what a well-known Minister writes us about Tonsiline:

East Palestine, O., April 8, 1895.

The Tonsiline Co.:

I take pleasure in saying that we have used Tonsiline in the family for ulcerated sore throat, and it not only seemed to prevent the attack from being so severe as formerly, but cured the throat completely in a very few days. When any one of us has sore throat of any kind, the rush is for the Tonsiline bottle, and that is the last of it. It is certainly a most excellent remedy.

Yours very truly,

D. F. DICKSON.

TONSILINE SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.

Sore Mouth, Group and Quinsy are quickly cured by Tonsiline.

At all Druggists, 25c and 50c. Bottles.

THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

Stop Right Here.

Don't freeze your ears or fingers. Everything goes in our January Sale.

1 Lot Boys' and Men's Caps 25c, 50c values. 2 Lot, Men's and Boys' Caps 50c. This lot includes some very fine Plush Caps. Lot 3—Men's, Boys' and Children's Mitts, 15c. Lot 4—Men's, Boys' and Children's Gloves and Mitts, 25c. Lot 5—Men's and Boys' Gloves 50c.

SPANGLER & CO.,

Cash Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

THE GIRL EMIGRANT.

She leaned out of the carriage window and saw the van door close, and then asked the porter if her box were safe and sound.

"Aw, ay," said he and slouched up, wiping the wet from his hand on his corduroys. "Aw, ay, it'll be safe to Drogheda anyhow. Goodby, an God speed ye."

"Goodby," she said and gave him her hand. "But aren't the rest of ye comin'?" she called.

The station master came and gave her a parting word, then two or three town loiterers, then the station master's wife, with a shawl over her head and picking her way through the puddles. Last of all came a man—the girl's father, one could see—running stiffly and glancing back often at the horse and cart standing forlorn outside the gate.

"Goodby, Mary, an God be with ye, my girl." He held her hand for a second or two, and his lips kept moving, while she answered bravely. "Ye'll write from New York?"

"I will—aw—at once."

"Do. Don't keep us," he said, then stood back with the others and blinked at the driving rain. She pulled a handkerchief from a battered brown handbag and nervously wiped her lips.

"Ah," called she, "yez all thought yez'd see me cryin. Ah, I tricked yez rightly."

"Ah, no," answered the porter. "We knew ye'd be brave."

"Aye, aye," assented the rest and shifting their legs. "Aye, aye."

"Away ye go!" shouted the guard. The engine shrieked. Mary shook out her handkerchief and called goodby; her friends waved their arms. She had started for the United States.

"They thought I'd cry," said she as she sat back and fell to plucking at the fingers of her woolen gloves. "They thought I'd cry—oh, no." She was brave, yet her lips were quivering, and her eyes were turned mournfully on the fields and hedges and the cottages, here and there shining white through the gray drift of the rain. "We'll soon be at it," she said presently. "Ah, Lord, the day it is. An the state I'm in—oh, oh!" She stooped and wrung the water from her bedraggled skirt. "An me hair that tattered. Aw, it's shockin. But I didn't cry," she said and flashed her black eyes at me. "Och, no. Whisht! We're gettin near it. Aw, there it is. There they are. Goodby, mother. Goodby, Patsy an Johnny an Lizzie. Goodby, all."

I stood up, and over her hat caught a glimpse of the group gathered on the street before the cottage—the mother in her nightgown, the children bare legged, all waving their arms and caps and crying their farewells.

"Goodby," cried Mary back through the rain. "Och, goodby."

That was the last of them she would see, she said, as she sat down again—the last, till the Lord knew when. She was for the United States? asked some one. Ah, she was; she could get work there; she could do nothing at home. Sure, it was better to go than to be a burden on them all. Ah, yes, she'd been out before and had come home to settle, but—but, and here the handkerchief went fast to her lips—well, things had turned out troublesome. She'd do better out there. There were too many at home, and her mother was poorly. Ah, and sure times were shocking bad.

"Aye, aye," the men went in chorus, "they war; they war." Then looked mournfully at her red cheeks, and from one to another passed the word that she was a brave girl, so she was—a brave girl, and God speed her, said they as one by one they went out clumsily at Navan station and left Mary and me together.

It was a fair day at Navan, therefore, and the train rattled itself by the platform for a long rest.

"The guard mibbe's gone to see the fair," said Mary, and I laughed, stamped vigorously (for it was cold) across the carriage floor, wiped the window and looked out.

Down the farther bank of the railway, along a narrow path which had started beyond the fields somewhere near the B. & N. was coming a little procession of six men, bearing a coffin on a rough hurdle made of ash poles. The men were bare headed; a single bunch of wild flowers lay atop the streaming coffin; there were no mourners, nor anywhere could one see any sign of sorrow or curiosity. They came on down, the men with their pitiful burden, crossed the track, came to a siding, slid the coffin into a fish van, shut the door, pulled their soft felt hats from their pockets, mopped their faces, then took shelter behind the van and lit their pipes. There waited only a bottle to make the scene complete, and I was confidently watching for it, when right at my elbow there rose a great sobbing.

"Aw, aw!" cried Mary. "Did ye see, did ye see? Och, what a way to be treated. An such a day for a buryin. All out in the wet—the wet an the cold. Aw, poor creature! Aw, mother, mother, ye'll die, ye'll die! I'll never see ye ag'in, nor father, nor no one! Aw, it's cruel to have ye! I'll go back, I'll go back!"

Her sobs were pitiful. Loiterers began to gather round the door. It was only a poor girl going to America, I explained. They would pity her, I was sure. Oh, they would, said they, and went, all but one, a big, sunburned fellow, dressed in rough tweed, who came forward and asked my leave. For what? Ah, he knew the girl. Came in, went over and laid a rough hand on Mary's shoulder.

"Ah, don't," she said. "I'll go home, I'll go home!"

"What ails ye, Mary, at all?" said he and shook her again. She turned.

"Ah, God Almighty, James!" she cried, and her tears went, "it's you? Where are ye goin? What brings ye? Who towled ye?"

James sat down heavily and began beating his boot with his stick. Ah,

he'd been to the fair, had sold early, was waiting for a train to take him home.

"Where are ye goin?" he said over his shoulder. "What were ye bleartin about?"

She looked up at him quickly, almost defiantly.

"To the United States."

He nodded, began again the tattoo on his boot, and before another word came the train had started.

"We're goin," said Mary. "Hurry and say goodby, or they'll shut ye in."

"No matter," he answered. "I'll g'wan a bit."

The maid sat apart from the man and answered his abrupt, mannerless questions as bravely as she might. Why was she going? Ah, he knew. There was no need to ask. Why had she not told him? Better not. What was the use? All was over between them.

The man eyed her wonderingly. Over, he repeated. Over? Did she not know he was ready to make it up—to do his best? Aye, yes, she knew, still—Still what? It was better to go, she said, and looked tearfully out at the flying fields.

Yes, it was better to go. I agreed with Mary. He was a lout, for certain; a good for nothing by all chance. She would lose nothing by leaving him. There—there, sitting beside her, was the trouble about which she had spoken. She had come home to settle down with him, but things had been troublesome. Ah, yes, one knew it all. He had been easy going and lazy; wanted things to turn up; felt no inclination to hurry into married cares. Ah, sure, he could wait awhile, and if he, then Mary. Something like that it had been; anyhow Mary had not settled. They had quarreled, and now she was leaving him for better or worse. She was wise. Had the man no bowels? Had he nothing for her but hard questions and pitying looks? Would he not, before he went, say one kind word to this girl who had trusted in his word and manhood, and finding them wanting, was now leaving him forever? Did there not some golden memory linger about his heart? Not one. He was wooden to the core. He would sit on there, tapping his boot and staring at his big freckled hands, neither hurt nor sorry, but just wondering that a girl like her should be such a fool. The train would stop, and with a nod and a flabby shake of the hand, he would take himself out into the rain. And good riddance.

The train slowed. Mary's lips began to quiver. The train stopped. I gathered in my legs, so that the fellow might pass without touching me. He raised his head and looked out at the sky.

"Ah, I may as well g'wan to the junction," he drawled. "It'll be all the same. One could do nothing such a day anyhow."

"Yes," said Mary, not cheerlessly. "Sure ye may as well."

We sat silent all the way to Drogheda, and there we parted—Mary, so it was set down, to catch a train north, James one back home and I to do my work in town.

Two hours afterward I met the two in the rain swept streets, and in my surprise stopped short before them. Mary looked up and laughed.

"Ah," said she, "I'm here yet. That train went without me."

"Oh," said I, "that's very bad. Why, the next won't be here for hours. And you're drier than a bone. But—but, and I looked at James as he stood slightly flushed and dripping wet, blandly staring across the street.

"Ah, yes," Mary answered. "James missed his train. I'm not gone at all. Sure we've made it up. I put my watch slowly back an' my pocket and nodded. 'James has promised me,' he went on, and her eyes fell, 'an we're goin to get married come harvest time, an he'll try hard for a piece with the marquis. An—an—God knows, yer, I'm not sorry, for me heart was sore at Navan home.'

"They knew their own business best, but there fell an awkward silence, so I asked James concerning his prospects. Did he see his way clearly? Ah, he did, and began tapping his boots. Sure there was always a way it could only wait till it came. "Isn't she better here anyway, whatever comes," said he and gave me a moment's glimpse at his face, "than out yonder with the stranger?" Sure 'twas madness as her to think av it. Sure Providence sent me to Navan fair. Providence? And had Providence sent also that dismal procession to the fish van, that Mary might see it and sob for her friends and her James and the home of her heart?

"And you, Mary," I asked, "are you quite satisfied?"

"Ah, yes," said she mournfully. "Ah, I hope so."

I took her into a shop and bought her a little wedding gift—a silver brooch, shaped like a harp and set with green marble—then wished them more happiness than I expected they would have and went my way.

Three hours afterward saw me at Drogheda station again, and there was Mary, standing dejectedly by her box.

"Not gone home yet, Mary?" I asked. Her handkerchief fluttered out.

"No-o, sur. I—was lookin for ye. I—I wanted to give ye back this," and she held out the brooch. "I'll never wear it. Och, it's all over. I—I'm goin on to catch the ship."

It was well. I determined now that neither Providence nor emotion should hinder her going.

"Ah, no," she sobbed. "'Twas only foolishness. Me heart was sore at Navan them all, an the sight of the coffin an James comin like that. Och, I c'dn't bear it. But 'twas foolish av me. It's better for me to go."

I took the brooch, pinned it on her jacket and spoke a foolish word or two by way of comfort. She would, I hoped, wear it for my sake, if not for—

"Aw, sur," she burst out, "if he'd only been studdy, for I liked him well. Och, och!"

She turned and looked down the platform. There sat James, drunk and asleep. —Shan F. Bullock in Spenser.



SALTING DOWN PORK.

Methods That Have Given Satisfaction For Twenty-seven Years.

A New Jersey correspondent of The New England Homestead writes of methods practiced by him with entire success for the past 30 years. He says:

For pork one of the first considerations is a clean barrel. I have used the same barrel for the past 30 years and have cleaned it each year as follows: Put about three pails of water and a peck of clean wood ashes in the barrel, then put in hot irons enough to boil the water, cover closely and by adding a hot iron occasionally keep it boiling for a couple of hours. Wash the barrel thoroughly, and it will be sweet as a new barrel. Cover the bottom of the barrel with coarse salt. Cut the pork into strips about six inches wide, stand edgewise in the barrel, with the skin next the outside, till the bottom is covered, then cover with a thick coat of salt so as to hide the pork entirely. Repeat in the same manner till the barrel is full, or the pork is all in. Cover the top layer with salt thickly. Let it stand about three or four days and then put on a flat stone and cold water enough to cover the pork. After the water is on sprinkle one-quarter pound best black pepper over it. An inch of salt in the bottom and between each layer and 1 1/2 inches on top will be sufficient to keep the pork without making a brine. Some people make a brine that will bear an egg, but I never do.

For hams, I weigh the hams, and for 100 pounds of meat I use 4 pounds of the best fine salt, a pound of sugar and 4 ounces saltpeter. Mix thoroughly and rub it into the flesh side of the ham, not forgetting the shank, and place on a board or shelf. When the mixture has struck in, rub again. There will be enough to rub the meat three times. It usually takes about three weeks to complete the job. Hang up immediately and smoke. This recipe will cure the large and small hams alike and just right for cooking, as the meat will not take in more than the right quantity. If these directions are intelligently followed, a first quality of ham will be secured. For bacon use the same mixture as for hams.

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As a rule, says the Iowa Homestead, western cellars are too dry to winter fruits and vegetables in. Vegetables, therefore, are best buried in the earth or in a special cave for them, and where apples are stored in any considerable quantities a special cellar is necessary. Recently, when accompanying an expert who was examining some fine fruits in his cellar, the authority quoted observed that a hand brought water down and sprinkled the floor quite thoroughly before closing the cellar door. After an all night airing during a cool night he said he found this absolutely necessary in order that apples should keep well during the fall, when dry air was the rule. It kept the fruit from shriveling, and they continued to be more plump until freezing weather came. He tried to avoid such a degree of moisture and conditions of warmth as would cause mold, but aimed to keep the cellar damp and as cool as possible.

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We cannot gauge our operations with the peach by those that are successfully employed in the east and south. There cutting back is practiced at the close of the season's growth and at the beginning of the ripening period of the wood. This practice is beneficial in those localities, but we have found that summer pruning, with the removal of foliage and the cutting off of shoots, weakens plants and destroys vitality. Open parts or pruned parts permit a greater evaporation of vital sap flow that is in a semi-dormant state all winter. For successfully wintering, trees should ripen their leaves naturally without frost and drop them naturally, and then the tree is sealed hermetically at every point. All this is against the idea of late cutting back of trees and plants in a western climate.

Corn as Fuel.

While not very much corn may be used as fuel in the state of Iowa, yet farther west, where the distance from the soft coal mines renders hard coal cheaper than soft coal for fuel, there is no reason why the farmer should not burn his corn, according to a writer in Wallace's Farmer. He says:

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Home manufacture its salient point. Seventy years in the fourth ward, for years engaged in the lumber business and at present a Township Trustee, of Perry, ought to make Mr. Wm. Castleman, of 244 Plum street, well known. Read what he said to our representative who interviewed him at his residence. "An old friend of mine who lives in Mill street; if you don't know him and you should, and you should meet the tallest man in town, you may be sure it is he. He was walking along with his hands on his back, or hips rather, and I said to him, well David, how are you coming on? He replied poorly, this kidney trouble is killing me. Then I said to him. You go down to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they will cure you, for I have tried them and they cured me. And I have been troubled for a good while with a bad back, it being very weak and aching terribly. When I would stoop to lift anything or if I sat any length of time, the thing or if I made meant a sharp stinging twinge of pain across the loins. When I took cold it affected my back first, making it ache much more. Well after taking Doan's Kidney Pills two days I said to my wife, they are helping me and they continued to do so right along. I am now feeling quite free from pain and have told a number of other people that I am acquainted with, that Doan's Kidney Pills are a mighty good remedy and I shall do so again."

What Doan's Kidney Pills have done for others they will do for you. They are sold for 50 cents a box. If your dealer or does not keep them write us. Foster Milburn Co. sole agents for the U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.



THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Toledo.....Lv	8:00 a.m.	1:50 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	
Oak Harbor.....	8:08	2:58	8:44	
Fromont.....	8:16	3:06	9:07	
Clyde.....	8:24	3:14	9:15	
Bellevue.....	8:32	3:22	9:23	
Monroeville.....	8:40	3:30	9:31	
Norwalk.....	8:48	3:38	9:39	
Wellington.....	11:07	5:08	11:02	
Spencer.....	11:20	5:21	11:11	
Creston.....	11:37	5:38	11:31	
Loft.....	11:53	5:54	11:47	
Orville.....	12:24 p.	6:17	12:17 a.	
Massillon.....	1:00	6:50	12:50	
Norwalk.....	1:37		6:43	
Valley Jct.....	2:08		7:12	
Canal Dover.....	2:40			
Marlette.....	3:08			
Sherrardville.....	3:22			
Bowerston.....	3:40			
Solo.....	3:59			
Jewett.....	4:14			
Dillonvale.....	4:18			
Warrenton.....	4:33			
Brilliant.....	4:52			
Mingo Jct.....	5:08			
Sherrardville.....	5:10			
Martin's Ferry.....	4:58			
Wheeling.....	5:10			

Going West.

No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Wheeling.....	9:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
Martin's Ferry.....	9:12	1:07	
Reubenville.....	8:55	8:5	
Brilliant.....	9:05	4:05	
Warrenton.....	9:18	4:1	
Dillonvale.....	9:27	4:54	
Jewett.....	10:52	5:50	
Solo.....	11:03	0	
Bowerston.....	11:14	1:15	
Leesville.....	11:20	1:20	
Sherrardville.....	11:27	6:29	
N. Cumberland.....	11:39		
Valley Jct.....	11:50	6:52	
Navarre.....	12:28 p.	7:24 a.m.	a.m.
Massillon.....	1:10	7:40	9:40
Orville.....	1:45	8:15	10:15
Creston.....	2:16	8:47	10:47
Loft.....	2:32	9:03	11:03
Spencer.....	2:49	9:19	11:20
Wellington.....	3:04	9:32	11:38
Norwalk.....	3:54	7:19	12:15 p.
Monroeville.....	4:05	7:30	12:28
Bellevue.....	4:21	7:45	12:43
Clyde.....	4:37	8:01	1:01
Freemont.....	4:53	8:17	1:14
Oak Harbor.....	5:19	8:42	1:41
Toledo.....	6:20	9:45	2:50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron	No. 9
Norwalk.....Lv	5:58 a.m.	Huron.....Lv	6:00 p.m.
Milan.....	6:00	Milan.....	6:00
Huron.....Ar	6:59	Norwalk.....Ar	6:25

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.
Time table in effect Nov. 22, 1895.

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bridgeport.....	6:00	8:00	12:25	3:50
Urichville, dep.	6:08	8:08	12:35	4:00
New Philadelphia.....	6:18	8:18	12:45	4:10
Canal Dover.....	6:28	8:28	12:55	4:20
Stratburg.....	6:38	8:38	1:05	4:30
Massillon.....	6:48	8:48	1:15	4:40
Warwick.....	6:58	8:58	1:25	4:50
Sterling.....	7:08	9:08	1:35	5:00
Seville.....	7:18	9:18	1:45	5:10
Medina.....	7:28	9:28	1:55	5:20
Lester June.....	7:38	9:38	2:05	5:30
Orville.....	7:48	9:48	2:15	5:40
Massillon.....	7:58	9:58	2:25	5:50
Canal Dover.....	8:08	10:08	2:35	6:00
New Philadelphia.....	8:18	10:18	2:45	6:10
Urichville, dep.	8:28	10:28	2:55	6:20
Bridgeport.....	8:38	10:38	3:05	6:30

South Bound.

1	3	5	7
Valley Depot.....	7:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
Urichville.....	7:40	1:10	7:55
Berea.....	7:50	1:20	8:05
Lester June.....	8:00	1:30	8:15
Orville.....	8:10	1:40	8:25
Massillon.....	8:20	1:50	8:35
Canal Dover.....	8:30	2:00	8:45
New Philadelphia.....	8:40	2:10	8:55
Urichville, dep.	8:50	2:20	9:05
Bridgeport.....	9:00	2:30	9:15

Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling

Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

*Daily between points marked.

*Sunday only between points marked.

On Sundays train 1 runs to Urichville only and on same days, trains 4 and 6 start from Urichville instead of Bridgeport.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARROLL, P. A., Cleveland, O.

If you are in need of an OVERCOAT. SUIT. Or anything in my line, you will find it to your advantage to look at my stock before buying.

J. W. FOLTZ.

Successor to Hookway & Foltz.

Tailor and Clothier.

22 East Main St.

THE GIRL EMIGRANT.

She leaned out of the carriage window and saw the van door close, and then asked the porter if her box were safe and sound.

"Aw, ay," said he and slouched up, wiping the wet from his hand on his corduroys. "Aw, ay, it'll be safe to Drogheda anyhow. Goodby, an God speed ye."

"Goodby," she said and gave him her hand. "But aren't the rest of ye comin'?" she called.

The station master came and gave her a parting word, then two or three town loiterers, then the station master's wife, with a shawl over her head and picking her way through the puddles. Last of all came a man—the girl's father, one could see—running stiffly and glancing back often at the house and cart standing forlorn outside the gate.

"Goodby, Mary, an God be with ye, my girl," he held her hand for a second or two, and his lips kept moving, while she answered bravely. "Ye'll write from New York?"

"I will—aw—at once."

"Do. Don't keep us," he said, then stood back with the others and blinked at the driving rain. She pulled a handkerchief from a battered brown handbag and nervously wiped her lips.

"Ah," called she, "yez all thought yez'd see me cryin. Ah, I tricked yez rightly."

"Ah, no," answered the porter. "We knew ye'd be brave."

"Aye, aye," assented the rest and shifting their legs. "Aye, aye."

"Away ye go!" shouted the guard. The engine shrieked. Mary shook out her handkerchief and called goodby; her friends waved their arms. She had started for the United States.

"They thought I'd cry," said she as she sat back and fell to plucking at the fingers of her woolen gloves. "They thought I'd cry—oh, no." She was brave, yet her lips were quivering, and her eyes were turned mournfully on the fields and hedges and the cottages, here and there shining white through the gray drift of the rain. "We'll soon be at it," she said presently. "Ah, Lord, the day it is. An the state I'm in—oh, oh!" She stooped and wrung the water from her bedraggled skirt. "An me hair that rattled. Aw, it's shocking. But I didn't cry," she said and flashed her black eyes at me. "Oh, no. Whisht! We're gettin near it. Aw, there it is. There they are. Goodby, mother. Goodby, Patsy an Johnny an Lizzie. Goodby, all."

I stood up, and over her hat caught a glimpse of the group gathered on the street before the cottage—the mother in her nightcap, the children bare legged, all waving their arms and caps and crying their farewells.

"Goodby," cried Mary back through the rain. "Och, goodby."

That was the last of them she would see, she said, as she sat down again—the last, till the Lord knew when. She was for the United States? asked some one. Ah, she was; she could get work there; she could do nothing at home. Sure, it was better to go than to be a burden on them all. Ah, yes, she'd been out before and had come home to settle, but—but, and here the handkerchief went fast to her lips—well, things had turned out troublesome. She'd do better out there. There were too many at home, and her mother was poorly. Ah, and sure times were shocking bad.

"Aye, aye," the men went in chorus, "they war; they war." Then looked mournfully at her red cheeks, and from one to another passed the word that she was a brave girl, so she was—a brave girl, and God speed her, said they as one by one they went out clumsily at Navan station and left Mary and me together.

It was a fair day at Navan, therefore, and the train settled itself by the platform for a long rest.

"The guard noble's gone to see the fair," said Mary, and I laughed, stamped vigorously (for it was cold) across the carriage floor, wiped the window and looked out.

Down the farther bank of the railway, along a narrow path which had started beyond the fields somewhere near the Byne, was coming a little procession of six men, bearing a coffin on a rough hurdle made of ash poles. The men were bare headed; a single bunch of wild flowers lay atop the streaming coffin; there were no mourners, nor anywhere could one see any sign of sorrow or curiosity. They came on down, the men with their pitiful burden, crossed the track, came to a siding, slid the coffin into a fish van, shut the door, pulled their wet felt hats from their pockets, mopped their faces, then took shelter behind the van and lit their pipes. There wanted only a bottle to make the scene complete, and I was contentedly watching for it, when right at my elbow there rose a great sobbing.

"Aw, aw!" cried Mary. "Did ye see, did ye see? Och, what a way to be treated. An such a day for a buryin. All out in the wet—the wet an the cold. Aw, poor creature! Aw, mother, mother, ye'll die, ye'll die! I'll never see ye ag'in, nor father, nor no one! Aw, it's cruel to have ye! I'll go back, I'll go back!"

Her sobs were pitiful. Loiterers began to gather round the door. It was only a poor girl going to America, I explained. They would pity her. I was sure. Oh, they would, said they, and went, all but one, a big, sunburned fellow, dressed in rough tweed, who came forward and asked my leave. For what? Ah, he knew the girl. Came in, went over and laid a rough hand on Mary's shoulder.

"Ah, don't," she said. "I'll go home, I'll go home!"

"What ails ye, Mary, at all?" said he and shook her again. She turned.

"Ah, God Almighty, James!" she cried, and her tears went, "it's you? Where are ye goin? What brings ye? Who told ye?"

James sat down heavily and began beating his foot with his stick. Ah,

he'd been to the fair, had sold early, was waiting for a train to take him home.

"Where are ye goin?" he said over his shoulder. "What were ye bleartin about?"

She looked up at him quickly, almost defiantly.

"To the United States."

He nodded, began again the tattoo on his boot, and before another word came the train had started.

"We're goin," said Mary. "Hurry and say goodby, or they'll shut ye in."

"No matter," he answered. "I'll s'wan a bit."

The maid sat apart from the man and answered his abrupt, mannerless questions as bravely as she might. Why was she going? Ah, he knew. There was no need to ask. Why had she not told him? Better not. What was the use? All was over between them.

The man eyed her wonderingly. Over, he repeated. Over? Did she not know he was ready to make it up—to do his best? Aye, yes, she knew, still—Still what? It was better to go, she said, and looked tearfully out at the flying fields.

Yes, it was better to go. I agreed with Mary. He was a lout, for certain; a good for nothing by all chance. She would lose nothing by leaving him. There—there, sitting beside her, was the trouble about which she had spoken. She had come home to settle down with him, but things had been troublesome. Ah, yes, one knew it all. He had been easy going and lazy; wanted things to turn up, felt no inclination to hurry into married cares. Ah, sure, he could wait awhile, and if he, then Mary. Something like that it had been; anyhow Mary had not settled. They had quarreled, and now she was leaving him for better or worse. She was wise. Had the man no bowels? Had he nothing for her but hard questions and pitying looks? Would he not, before he went, say one kind word to this girl who had trusted in his word and manhood, and finding them wanting, was now leaving him forever? Did there not some golden memory linger about his heart? Not one. He was wooden to the core. He would sit on there, tapping his boot and staring at his big freckled hands, neither hurt nor sorry, but just wondering that a girl should be such a fool. The train would stop, and, with a nod and a flabby shake of the hand, he would take himself out into the rain. And good riddance.

The train slowed. Mary's lips began to quiver. The train stopped. I gathered in my legs, so that the fellow might pass without touching me. He raised his head and looked out at the sky.

"Ah, I may as well gwan to the junction," he drawled. "It'll be all the same. One could do nothin such a day anyhow."

"Yis," said Mary, not cheerlessly. "Sure ye may as well."

We sat silent all the way to Drogheda, and there we parted—Mary, so it was set down, to catch a train north, James one back home and I to do my work in town.

Two hours afterward I met the two in the rain swept streets, and in my surprise stopped short before them. Mary looked up and laughed.

"Ah," said she, "I'm here yet. That train went without me."

"Oh," said I, "that's very bad. Why, the next won't be here for hours. And you're drenched. But—but—" and I looked at James as he stood slightly flushed and dripping wet, blandly staring across the street.

"Ah, yis," Mary answered. "James missed his too. I'm not goin at all. Sure we've made it up." I put my watch slowly back in my pocket and nodded. "James has promised me," she went on, and her eyes told that she went on to get married some harvest time, an he'll try hard for a piece of the meenings. An—aw—God knows, sir, I'm not sorry, for me heart was sore at Navan home."

They knew their own business best, but there fell an awkward silence, so I asked James concerning his prospects. Did he see his way clearly? Ah, he did, and began tapping his boots. Sure there was always a way if one could only wait till it came. "Isn't she better here anyway, whatever comes," said he, and gave me a moment's glimpse at his face, "than out yonder wid the strange set. Sure 'twas madness as her to think av it. Sure Providence sent me to Navan fair." Providence? And had Providence sent also that dismal procession to the fish van, that Mary might see it and sob for her friends and her home and the home of her heart?

"And you, Mary," I asked, "are you quite satisfied?"

"Ah, yis," said she mournfully.

"Ah, I hope so."

I took her into a shop and bought her a little wedding gift—a silver brooch, shaped like a harp and set with green marble—then wished them more happiness than I expected they would have and went my way.

Three hours afterward saw me at Drogheda station again, and there was Mary, standing dejectedly by her box.

"Not gone home yet, Mary?" I asked. Her handkerchief fluttered out.

"No, sir. I—was lookin for ye. I—wanted to give ye back this," and she held out the brooch. "I'll never wear it. Och, it's all over. I—I'm goin on to catch the ship."

It was well. I determined now that neither Providence nor emotion should hinder her going.

"Ah, no," she sobbed. "'Twas only foolishness. Me heart was sore at Navan then all, an the sight of the coffin an James comin like that. Och, I c'dn't bear it. But 'twas foolish av me. It's better for me to go."

I took the brooch, pinned it on her jacket and spoke a foolish word or two by way of comfort. She would, I hoped, wear it for my sake, if not for—

"Aw, sur," she burst out, "if he'd only been studdy, for I liked him well. Och, oh!"

She turned and looked down the platform. There sat James, drunk and asleep.—Shan F. Bullock in Spraker.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

SALTING DOWN PORK.

Methods That Have Given Satisfaction For Twenty-seven Years.

A New Jersey correspondent of The New England Homestead writes of methods practiced by him with entire success for the past 30 years. He says:

For pork one of the first considerations is a clean barrel. I have used the same barrel for the past 30 years and have cleaned it each year as follows: Put about three pails of water and a peck of clean wood ashes in the barrel, then put in hot irons enough to boil the water, cover closely and by adding a hot iron occasionally keep it boiling for a couple of hours. Wash the barrel thoroughly, and it will be sweet as a new barrel. Cover the bottom of the barrel with coarse salt. Cut the pork into strips about six inches wide, stand edgewise in the barrel, with the skin next the outside, till the bottom is covered, then cover with a thick coat of salt so as to hide the pork entirely. Repeat in the same manner till the barrel is full or the pork is all in. Cover the top layer with salt thickly. Let it stand about three or four days and then put on a flat stone and cold water enough to cover the pork. After the water is on sprinkle one-quarter pound best black pepper over it. An inch of salt in the bottom and between each layer and 1½ inches on top will be sufficient to keep the pork without making a brine. Some people make a brine that will bear an egg, but I never do.

For hams, I weigh the hams, and for 100 pounds of meat I use 4 pounds of the best fine salt, a pound of sugar and 4 ounces saltpeter. Mix thoroughly and rub it into the flesh side of the ham, not forgetting the shank, and place on a board or shelf. When the mixture has struck in, rub again. There will be enough to rub the meat three times. It usually takes about three weeks to complete the job. Hang up immediately and smoke. This recipe will cure the large and small hams alike and just right for cooking, as the meat will not take in more than the right quantity. If these directions are intelligently followed, a first quality of ham will be secured. For bacon use the same mixture for hams.

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Pruning In the West.

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Can any be Stronger—Carry More Weight or be More Convincing Than Massillon Testimony.

Make a mental note of this. The testator is well known in Massillon. His veracity is unquestioned. You are reading local evidence. Investigating home testimony. Massillon news for Massillon people. Its not from Maine or Michigan. Suspicion can't work around it. Honesty is its prominent characteristic.

Home manufacture its salient point. Seventy years in the fourth ward, for years engaged in the lumber business and at present a Township Trustee, of Perry, ought to make Mr. Wm. Castleman, of 244 Plum street, well known. Read what he said to our representative who interviewed him at his residence. "An old friend of mine who lives in Mill street; if you don't know him and you should, and you should meet the tallest man in town, you may be sure it is he. He was walking along with his hands on his back, or hips rather, and I said to him, well David, how are you coming on? He replied poorly, this kidney trouble is killing me. Then I said to him, You go down to Balty's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they will cure you, for I have tried them and they cured me, and I have been troubled for a good while with a bad back, it being very weak and aching terribly. When I would stoop to lift anything or if I sit any length of time, the first move I made meant a sharp stinging twinge of pain across the loins. When I took cold it affected my back first, making it ache much more. Well after taking Doan's Kidney Pills two days I said to my wife, they are helping me and they continued to do so right along. I am now feeling quite free from pain and have told a number of other people that I am acquainted with, that Doan's Kidney Pills are a mighty good remedy and I shall do so again."

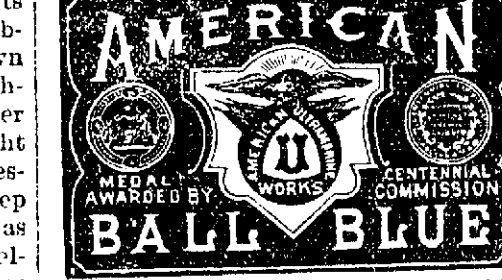
What Doan's Kidney Pills have done for others they will do for you. They are sold for 50 cents a box. If your dealer or doesn't keep them write us. Foster Milburn Co., sole agents for the U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.



THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Going East.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Wheeling	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Oak Harbor	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15
Frederick	8:30	8:30	8:30	8:30
Clyde	8:45	8:45	8:45	8:45
Bellevue	9:00	9:00	9:00	9:00
Monroeville	9:15	9:15	9:15	9:15
Norwalk	9:30	9:30	9:30	9:30
Wellington	11:07	6:08	11:02	.....
Spencer	11:37	6:38	11:31	.....
Lodi	11:53	6:48	11:47	.....
Orville	12:24 p.m.	6:17	12:17	a.m.
Massillon	1:00	6:50	12:50	.....
Navarre	1:37	.....	6:42	.....
Valley Jct.	3:08	.....	7:12	.....
Canal Dover	2:40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	2:32	.....	7:50	.....
Sherrardsville	2:45	.....	8:08	.....
Bowerton	2:45	.....	8:18	.....
Solo	2:48	.....	9:13	.....
Jewett	2:48	.....	.....	.....
Dillonvale	4:33	.....	9:58	.....
Warrenton	4:52	.....	10:00	.....
Brilliant	5:10	.....	10:10	.....
Mingo Jct.	5:10	.....	.....	.....
Steubenville	5:10	.....	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry	4:58	.....	9:58	.....
Wheeling	5:10	.....	10:10	.....

Going West.	No. 6	No. 8	No. 2	No. 4
Wheeling	9:00 a.m.	8:55 p.m.	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry	9:12	9:07	.....	.....
Steubenville	9:55	8:5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct.	9:05	4:35	.....	.....
Brilliant	9:18	4:1	.....	.....
Warrenton	9:40	4:5	.....	.....
Dillonvale	9:57	4:54	.....	.....
Jewett	10:52	5:50	.....	.....
Solo	11:03	0	.....	.....
Brilliant	11:14	4:15	.....	.....
Lowerville	11:20	.....	.....	.....
Bowerton	11:27	6:20	.....	.....
Sherrardsville	11:59	.....	.....	.....
N. Cumberland	11:59	6:52	.....	.....
Valley Jct.	11:59	.....	.....	.....
Navarre	12:26 p.m.	7:24	4:45	.....
Massillon	1:10	7:40	4:5	9:40
Orville	1:45	.....	.....	.....
Lodi	2:16	.....	.....	.....
Spencer	2:32	.....	6:03	11:03
Wellington	2:49	.....	6:09	11:38
Norwalk	2:54	.....	7:19	12:15 p.m.
Monroeville	4:05	.....	7:30	12:26
Bellevue	4:21	.....	7:45	12:40
Clyde	4:37	.....	8:11	1:06
Fremont	4:46	.....	8:18	1:24
Fremont	5:19	.....	8:42	1:49
Toledo	6:20	.....	9:45	2:50

Harbor Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Haron.	No. 9
.....	a.m.	.....	p.m.

Westward.	No. 15	No. 31	No. 11
Pittsburgh	8:05 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Allegheny Falls	8:15	7:40	9:00
Columbiana	8:25	7:50	9:10
Leetonia	8:35	8:00	9:20
Salem	8:45	8:10	9:30
Allegheny	8:55	8:20	9:40
Maximo	9:05	8:30	9:50
Louisville	9:15	8:40	10:00
Canton	9:25	8:50	10:10
Massillon	9:35	9:00	10:20
Lawrence	9:45	9:10	10:30
Burton City	9:55	9:20	10:40
Orville	10:05	9:30	10:50
Smithville	10:15	9:40	11:00
Wooster	10:25	9:50	11:10
Shreve	10:35	10:00	11:20
Big Prairie	10:45	10:10	11:30
Lakeville	10:55	10:20	11:40
Loudonville	11:05	10:30	11:50
Perryville	11:15	10:40	12:00
Lucas	11:25	10:50	12:10
Macedon	11:35	11:00	12:20
Greenville	11:45	11:10	12:30
Bucyrus	11:55	11:20	12:40
Time	12:05	11:30	12:50
Van Wert	12:15	11:40	1:00
Ft. Wayne	12:25	11:50	1:10
Warsaw	12:35	12:00	1:20
Plymouth	12:45	12:10	1:30
Vandalia	12:55	12:20	1:40
Chicago	1:05	12:30	1:50
Eastward.	No. 20	No. 4	No. 6
Chicago	7:30 a.m.	11:30 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Valparaiso	7:45	11:45	2:55
Dysburg	8:00	12:00	3:10
Wesley	8:15	12:15	3:25
Ft. Wayne	8:30	12:30	3:40
Van Wert	8:45	12:45	3:55
Lima	9:00	1:00	4:10
Bucyrus	9:15	1:15	4:25
Greenville	9:30	1:30	4:40
Massillon	9:45	1:45	4:55
Lucas	10:00	1:55	5:10
Perryville	10:15	2:10	5:25
Loudonville	10:30	2:25	5:40
Lakeville	10:45	2:40	5:55
Big Prairie	11:00	2:55	6:10
Shreve	11:15	3:10	6:25
Wooster	11:30	3:25	6:40
Smithville	11:45	3:40	6:55
Orville	12:00	3:55	7:10
Burton City	12:15	4:10	7:25
Lawrence	12:30	4:25	7:40
Massillon	12:45	4:40	7:55
Canton	1:00	4:55	8:10
Louisville	1:15	5:10	8:25
Maximo	1:30	5:25	8:40
Allegheny	1:45	5:40	8:55
Salem	2:00	5:55	9:10
Leetonia	2:15	6:10	9:25
Columbiana	2:30	6:25	9:40
Beaver Falls	2:45	6:40	9:55
Pittsburgh	3:00	6:55	10:10

Passenger Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 9 and 10; Chicago, No. 4 and 10; Pittsburgh, No. 15 and 20; and Toledo, No. 11 and 21. For the East. Passenger Cars on Trunk Line. No. 10 and 21. Freight Cars on Trunk Line. No. 10 and 21. Dark Train type comes from New York.